THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 262

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Japan Shuts Financial Door To North China's Development; Railways Built by Military

Military Puts 'Must' Items on Agenda With Nanking Out of Control

Rails and Roads

Strategic Undertakings Are Pushed by Army for Use in Case of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—Japan's whole attitude toward the economic development of North China previous to the recent "incidents" had been greatly clarified by the recent visit of Shigeru Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China.

In brief, that attitude is this: For the past year a mere point of argument and pressure to use in dealing with the Chinese, commercial exploitation of North China has now become one of the "must" items on the Japanese military agenda. It portends even more complete separation of North China from the Nanking Government, if Mr. Kawagoe's remarks in Peiping and Tientsin recently can be accepted.

This is aside from Mr. Kawagoe's ultimatum to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, China's dictator, and the reported counter-demands of China following the recent "incident" at Shanghai.

Sources of Income

Furthermore, economic development of this area must be accomplished as far as possible with native Chinese capital, in the disposal and control of which Nanking shall have no determining voice.

Autonomous salt monopoly and customs administrations are implied in Ambassador Kawagoe's recommendation that local funds from these sources should be used for investing in new industrial projects.

A Japanese newspaper in Tientsin shortly afterward "announced" that an independent customs administration would be opened there soon.

The Ambassador indicated that there is "no necessity" for aid from either Europe or America, though it is common knowledge that Japanese capital is still extremely reluctant to invest in North China. This, Mr. Kawagoe explained, is due to "the disturbed political situation, which must be remedied."

As outlined by Mr. Kawagoe, economic development will take the commonly predicted course along three main lines—communications, mining, and the cotton industry.

China Development

The spearhead of this advance is the China Development Company (Hsin Chung Kung S.u) which is a subsidiary of the mighty South Manchuria Railway and already incorporated under Chinese law. Judging from available reports this corporation will be empowered to administer most of the funds forthcoming from either Chinese or Japanese sources in development projects in all fields.

It has already launched a joint Sino-Japanese electric power company, capitalized at $8,000,000 silver, to build new tram lines and supply electric current to the new Japanese cotton mills in Tientsin. This company is bringing seven technical experts from Tokyo to superintend operations.

Strategic Rails

Most significant of the China Development Company's enterprises, however, is the building of a new railway line which will connect Shansi province directly with Tientsin and shorten the present circuitous route via Peiping by a hundred miles. Long considered strategically necessary by Japanese militarists, this line will run northeast from Shihchiachuang in the Peiping-Hankow line and afford easy outlet for the coal and iron products of Shansi province.

Another and similar road is projected to run from Shuntehfu, in the extreme southern tip of Hopei province, to Tsinanfu in Shantung.

In time of war it is easily conceivable that both of these lines might be of supreme value.

A network of strategic highways has been built in Hopei with other communications projected.

Japanese capital is reported to be interested in the reopening of the Lungyen iron mines near Kalgan.

Great opportunities for coal mining await the Japanese in North China.

As to cotton, Japanese interests control six of the seven spinning mills in Tientsin, capital of the North China cotton industry. At present they own over 2,000,000 spindles in China.

Throughout the whole of Japanese statements runs an apparent faith that by pouring Japanese money into North China the purchasing power of the populace will be increased to the benefit of Japanese traders.

Wide World

Chiang Kai-shek
China's Military Dictator and Chief of the Executive Yuan

Japanese Cordon In Shanghai Adds To Growing Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Oct. 1—Tension here seems to be increasing, although both Chinese and Japanese spokesmen are making pacific statements.

The Chinese are quietly prepared to rush army reinforcements from a nearby southern front to Shanghai, both by rail and motor communication. This will happen if the local Peace Preservation Corps engages in a clash following invasion.

Japanese landing parties, wearing tin hats and bulletproof vests, carrying bayoneted rifles or drawn pistols, placed barbed wire barricade frames at the sides of entrances to all streets east of the North Szechuen road, northward from Soochow creek, in readiness to seal the entire Hongkew area in a similar position to that at the termination of the 1932 hostilities. Japanese patrols and tanks are moving, but no entry into the Chapei or other Chinese areas has been effected. Settlement police retain control of the streets.

Japan's Army Heads Map Plans to Strike If Negotiations Fail

TOKYO, Oct. 1 (AP)—Japanese army generals mapped plans today for strict military measures in China in the event a break-off of negotiations should bring the increasingly grave Sino-Japanese situation to open hostility.

The high command met at Sapporo, the Japanese town where the army maneuvers are being held.

Reports to Tokyo newspapers said that the army leaders feel that Japan would proceed with its second step, which means direct action, if Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, dictator of China, refuses the Japanese demands—including its terms in North China—and if the Japanese Ambassador, Shigeru Kawagoe, withdraws from Nanking.

Premier Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and Admiral Osami Nagano, Minister of the Navy, held another important conference to discuss measures to execute the Government's fixed policy in dealing with the crisis.

Italy on Verge Of Devaluation, Rome Indicates

Mussolini Expected to Join Currency Issues With Great Powers

Cabinet to Meet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 2—Devaluation of the lira is now generally predicted here.

A Cabinet meeting which has been fixed for Saturday has been postponed till Monday. As it is thought improbable that the Cabinet has been called merely to hear that Premier Benito Mussolini intends to retain the existing monetary policy, it is concluded that the Duce has decided to make the change.

For some time past Italy's adherence to the gold standard has been merely nominal.

Pledged Not to Devaluate

The fact that Premier Mussolini has repeatedly assured the Italian people that he would never in any circumstances devalue the lira has been a serious obstacle to devaluation. Indeed, some observers still think that it would be too heavy a blow to his prestige for him to do so now.

Meanwhile it is still uncertain whether the Duce will retain Italy's dual currency—one for domestic use, whose value will remain unchanged, and another the devaluated lira for export and tourist purposes.

Will He Avoid Early Mistake?

The business world is also eagerly waiting to find out whether Premier Mussolini will avoid the mistake made on the occasion of the first devaluation in December, 1927, when the currency in the opinion of all experts was over-valued.

Most judges believe that Premier Mussolini is too good a patriot to put private before national considerations, even if he could not make out such a strong case for modifying his policy as he is obviously in a position to do.

Wants to Join Powers

It is also declared that Italy wants to play its part alongside the United States, Britain and France to foster peace and to create conditions favorable to the restoration of normal international relations.

Finally, despite the boasts engendered by sanctions of Italy's economic self-sufficiency, a release from some of the manifold relations imposed in recent years would be acceptable to many business men.

Buddhist Monks Doff Robes For Army Uniforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Although a basic principle of Buddhism is to divorce its devotees from worldly matters, Buddhist monks and nuns have been invited to participate in the National People's Congress opening at Nanking, Nov. 12, while orders have been given for both classes to undergo military training as part of a nationwide movement.

A considerable number of monks have already doffed their red robes in favor of yellow-green uniforms and shouldered rifles on drill grounds. A group of abbots including Abbot Yuen Yin of Shihtoushih Temple in Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's native village of Fenghwa (who was the first abbot to display the picture of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in a temple) are agitating in support of the Government's position as a means of furthering national unity.

Industry Hires 7,000,000, Business Survey Reveals; 2,404,824 Still on WPA Jobs

Chamber of Commerce Finds Unemployment Report Exaggerated

Hopkins Blames Drought for 200,000 Increase in Relief Rolls

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States were told today that private employment had increased steadily during the summer and that at least 7,000,000 had been put back to work since the low point of the depression.

In a preliminary outline of its activities, John W. O'Leary, chairman of the chamber's committee on employment, said this estimate had been obtained from members in their own communities and fields of business.

Employment Increases

"Using the material furnished from these reports and other data which upon analysis has been found to be dependable," Mr. O'Leary said, "it is clear that private employment has steadily increased during the summer of 1936, and at mid-September there were in private employment in all of its forms at least 7,000,000 more wage and salary workers than when employment was lowest in the depression.

"It is clearly evident that estimates which have been made of unemployment have been greatly exaggerated; that estimates of unemployment on a national basis are necessarily inaccurate and useless for practical purposes."

Better Conditions

In concluding his report, O'Leary said, "Naturally there is little that can be new in the continuing desire of employers to expand employment. Independently of the natural human desire to better living conditions, the employer's success is greatly dependent on full employment."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Works Progress administrator, yesterday defended the increasing relief rolls by pointing out that there has been "more than the ordinary seasonal reduction since last spring."

The addition of some 200,000 drought-stricken farmers has sent the rolls up again in the last three months, but regular WPA employment is 20 per cent under that of six months ago, he said. Present relief needs according to Mr. Hopkins, are approximately what they were in 1931.

625,000 Persons Dropped

The relief chief's figures showed that 625,000 persons had been dropped from WPA jobs since last march. This decrease has been partially offset now by the addition of 200,000 drought victims. Another 50,000 probably will be added during October, Howard O. Hunter, drought relief director, has advised Mr. Hopkins.

"The emergency measures have brought a temporary rise in the total recently," the WPA administrator explained, "but the normal load has diminished."

Official WPA figures, released recently, showed, however, that the decrease to which Mr. Hopkins referred stopped back in July and that since then there has been a slight but steady increase in the regular rolls, amounting to 171,824 by the first week in September. The latest WPA report showed 2,404,824 at work on Sept. 5, compared with 3,025,000

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Plan Is Prepared For Peace Treaty By All Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—A treaty among the 21 republics of the New World to further the cause of peace, strengthen neutrality laws and possibly lay the groundwork for a future American League of Nations is definitely on the agenda of the forthcoming international parley at Buenos Aires, Dec. 1.

Preliminaries of the proposal have been sent out, and the interchange of documents among the respective countries looking to the crystalization of sentiment is now going on.

Latin - American newspapers printed today copious extracts of the text of a proposed tentative peace agreement, said to have been formulated in Washington, and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at his press conference, commenting on the same agreed that the subject was under full discussion, though still in a formative and informal shape.

Beyond Mere Good Will

The proposal goes far beyond a mere expression of good will and hope for peace between the potential signatories.

A definite agreement to boycott arms shipments to belligerent countries is contained in the tentative draft, as well as a binding pledge to wage hostilities in no case unless a specific declaration of war is issued, thereby bringing to an end the "unofficial" wars which have upset some Latin - American relationships, as well as possible punitive expeditions which the United States has sent in the past. Furthermore, a permanent body is proposed, to be known as a "permanent international consultive committee," which might have incalculable effects on future inter-American relationships.

Lesson From League Failure

With recent blows to the prestige of the League of Nations in the Manchurian and Ethiopian affairs the possibility of closer mutual support of new world countries, to preserve neutrality in the event of a war has been receiving careful scrutiny here. The Hull-Roosevelt good-neighbor policy has also engendered a different feeling toward the United States and made possible a co-operation that would have been out of the question a few years ago.

At his press conference today, Secretary Hull said that probably 150 pieces of memoranda and tentative proposals are in circulation between the State Department and Latin-American countries in preparation for the conference. No final form of the agenda had been reached, he said, and nothing resembling an agreement with anybody, much less something to be accepted or rejected, had been offered.

Not a Draft Treaty

A "draft treaty" was a misnomer for the document published in Latin America, he said, in its present early stage. He agreed by implication, however, that the published text, running close to 5000 words, was a basis for formal study.

Secretary Hull added that whatever steps, if any, are finally agreed upon, they will strengthen policies and laws pertaining to neutrality, and keeping out of war.

The background situation here is that the State Department is taking America's experience in the World War to heart and is moving toward closer co-operation with other New

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Lazzeri Makes Home Run With Three on Bases

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Yankees..	2	0	7	0	0	.	.	.	.
Giants ...	0	1	0	3	0	.	.	.	.

Batteries—Gomez and Dickey for the Yankees; Schumacher, Smith, Coffman, Gabler and Mancuso for the Giants.

POLO GROUNDS, New York, Oct. 2 (AP)—Tony Lazzeri, for only the second time in World Series history, belted a home run into the right field stands with the bases full in the third inning of the second World Series game today, climaxing a seven-run rally for the Yankees and running their lead to 9 to 1 over the Giants before a crowd of about 45,000 among them President Roosevelt.

Seeking the victory that would match the Giants' conquest in the opening game, the Yankees hammered Sinker-Ball Hal Schumacher from the box in the third, belted out a southpaw named Al Smith while the President chuckled, and finished up on Dick Coffman for one of the loudest and huskiest rallies in series history.

Lazzeri's smash high into the right-field balcony came off Coffman and scored the final four runs of the rally. The feat has been accomplished in World Series before only by Elmer Smith, outfielder for the Cleveland Indians, who homered with the bases full Oct. 10, 1920, against Brooklyn.

President Sees Ball Game And Talks Politics

Lunches With Farley in New York on His Way to Hyde Park

Aids PWA Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—President Roosevelt came to New York City early today with a schedule crowded by work and official appearances, but still free enough to permit him an interval of relaxation during the midst of his campaign for re-election.

The element of play was provided by the second baseball game of the 1936 world series, which the President saw at the Polo Grounds before proceeding to his home in Hyde Park late in the afternoon.

Immediately upon his arrival at Pennsylvania Station the President was whisked away to Jersey City to officiate at the laying of a cornerstone for the new unit of the Jersey City medical center, a project aided with $5,000,000 of Works Progress Administration funds.

Returning to New York City again, President Roosevelt was to have luncheon with a few confidential advisers, including the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, James A. Farley, at the Biltmore Hotel. The luncheon was private.

Off to See Ball Game

The President then made a fast trip to the Polo Grounds, where the second game of the World Series, postponed yesterday by K. M. Landis, baseball commissioner, on account of wet grounds, was played between the New York Yankees and the New York Giants.

Leaving the Polo Grounds about 4 o'clock, the President was to proceed over the Triborough Bridge to Long Island City to take part in ground-breaking ceremonies to precede sinking of the first shaft for the Queens-midtown tunnel, largest of non-federal undertakings attempted by the Public Works Administration.

Both the Borough of Queens and Jersey City observed the President's visit with declarations of a holiday. Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City announced his community would celebrate all day, beside which Borough President George U. Harvey of Queens was seen as a civic miser, for he set aside only the afternoon as a holiday.

Project to Cost $58,000,000

In starting work on the Queens-midtown tunnel, President Roosevelt will inaugurate a project which is to cost $58,000,000 and provide employment for more than 4000 men until 1939. The tunnel, consisting of twin vehicular tubes, will connect Manhattan with Queens under the East river. It is expected to be ready for the New York 1939 world's fair.

Each of the tubes, having a roadway 21 feet wide and a clearance of 13 feet 6 inches, is designed to carry two lanes of traffic, one tube being designated for eastbound and the other for westbound vehicles.

The complete tunnel will be 7750 feet, or approximately one and one half miles, from the Manhattan portals at Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets and Second and Third avenues to the Queens portals on Borden Avenue in Long Island City.

President Roosevelt was expected to start the actual ground breaking by signaling the operator of a steam shovel to start his machine into the soil of Long Island.

Roosevelt Predicts Balanced Budget; Smith for Landon

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President Roosevelt

Alfred E. Smith

Knox Taunts Roosevelt About His Attack on Hoover Deficit

Heard in Sequence By Millions on Air

Executive Says Mounting National Income Will Preclude New Taxes

By **Richard L. Strout**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 2—A sitting-room audience of uncounted millions heard Col. Frank Knox, President Roosevelt and Alfred E. Smith deliver rival pleas over the radio last night, in a stay-at-home symposium lasting an hour and forty-five minutes, and representing a new departure in the long history of American electioneering.

With the modern magic of the radio the three spokesmen of rival political views, talking, different audiences were brought in to the common forum of the average citizens' living room where, perhaps last night, the fate of the 1936 election was decided.

Smith Burns Bridges

The family audience gathered under reading lamps and reclining in easy chairs and sofas over the land heard President Roosevelt reaffirm the hope of a balanced budget.

It heard former Governor Smith break all party bonds and come out squarely for Governor Landon.

It heard the truculent and impassioned address of Colonel Knox, Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, recalling the 1932 pledges of the then candidate Roosevelt to cut federal expenses.

Here were some of the highlights that the family audience heard:

President Roosevelt:

"If the national income keeps on rising at the present rate, the receipts of the Government, without imposing any additional taxes, will, within a year or two, be sufficient to care for all ordinary and relief expenditures of the Government; in other words, to balance the annual budget."

Landon, the Remedy

Alfred E. Smith: "I firmly believe the remedy for all the ills we are suffering from today is the election of Alfred M. Landon."

Col. Frank Knox:

"Four years ago he (Mr. Roosevelt) called a deficit of something over a billion and a half a staggering deficit; he said such a deficit makes us catch our breath. If a deficit of one and a half billions makes us catch our breath, what does a four and three quarter billion deficit make us catch!"

Though three men spoke to widely different audiences, their speeches, whether by accident or design, were consecutive, and followed one another on the home radio. The speeches were not specifically pointed at one another, but had included a variety of cross references which have continuity and excitement.

Like Lincoln-Douglas Debates

The three speeches, heard in sequence, had a cumulative effect. In tens of thousands of homes, they were subjected to friendly but discerning analysis, an analysis not very different, probably, from that of the debates of honest Abe Lincoln and the Little Giant Douglas made under the cottonwoods and sycamores before there was any radio.

The modern occasion was even more impressive for those who were present at one of the spectacles. Here at Pittsburgh, for example, the pageantry of the political drama had full play at meetings of President Roosevelt and of Colonel Knox. After keeping the address secret till the last minute, the Roosevelt speech was finally passed out to accompanying newspaper men a short time before the special train pulled in to this city.

Crowd Greets President

The President was given a tremendous ovation by a great crowd when he arrived at the ball park, where, under the eye of a nearly full moon he delivered his talk with all the versatile skill at his command.

Like the Syracuse speech two days before, Mr. Roosevelt swept an already enthusiastic audience quite off its feet, played upon it as upon a musical instrument, and carried this mood of confidence and conviction out over the radio to the vastly bigger audience at home.

Preceding him in a Pittsburgh hall holding 7000 or 8000 Republicans, Colonel Knox, in a voice obviously hoarsened by his strenuous campaigning, reiterated his declaration that inflation may endanger life insurance and savings accounts, and recalled the speech made by Mr. Roosevelt four years ago in the same ball park, in which he urged a balanced budget.

Then There Was Smith

Finally, for those agile enough to get from the Roosevelt gathering to a radio, there was the old familiar voice of Al Smith arousing the inevitable laughter and applause and giving an autobiographical, defensive and intensely personal comment on his relations with Mr. Roosevelt, which wound up, as he burned all his bridges behind him, with a flat declaration for Governor Landon.

Roosevelt, Knox and Smith speeches on Pages 4 and 5.

Vienna Repudiates Post-War Treaty; Adds 8000 Troops

VIENNA, Oct. 2 (AP)—Repudiating the post-war treaty of St. Germain, Austria today called 8000 youths, aged 21, to the colors for a period of compulsory military service.

Backed by a promise of full Italian support from Premier Benito Mussolini, the Austrian Government boldly took the treaty-breaking step despite earlier warnings that stiff protests would be forthcoming from the Little Entente.

The action was conservatively estimated to have raised Austria's fighting forces to 50,000 men in active service, with an additional 50,000 in reserve and 100,000 trained in the old private armies.

By contrast with this sizable force, the Austrian army until 1933 was well under the 30,000 allowed by the Treaty of St. Germain.

Simultaneously, a national campaign was launched for contributions to build up the Austrian air force, now estimated at slightly under 200 planes.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, Oct. 2

World Series—Giants Put Hope on Pitching

A "sinker ball," as near as this column can determine, has nothing to do with a hole-less doughnut, but is merely a baseball when thrown by Hal Schumacher of the Giants. The sinker ball is being depended on by the Giants to turn back the Yanks a second time.

President Roosevelt and his party will enjoy a flower-bedecked, sun-splashed box at the Polo Grounds. Partisans of the President insist he brought rain to the West when it was needed; they probably will contend he brings sun to the baseball park when it is needed. "Lefty" Gomez, called also "Goofy," toes the slab for the Yanks. Using such jargon as "toeing the slab" makes this column feel downright giddy, after months of discussing "coups d'état," "rapprochements," "démarches" and the "drang nach osten."

The President apparently made a convert. While the crowd was watching the waving, holiday-mood President, "Goofy" Gomez was warming up. Turning to a reporter, he said:

"What's the President? A Democrat? Then I'm one too."

Stump—Talk Runs on Spending and Class Conflict

Right, left and straight down the center, political rhetoric sets the wild ether waves dancing. President Roosevelt at Pittsburgh defends federal spending, declares that the $8,000,000,000 New Deal deficit saved the nation, an achievement "cheap at the price." Rising income, up from $38,000,000,000 in 1933 to $53,000,000,000 in 1936, is depicted as laying the basis for balancing the budget within a year or two without increased taxes.

Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential candidate, quotes from the President's speech of four years ago, seeks to impale him on his pledges of economy. He strives to make the nation fearful that New Deal spending will lead to inflation which will threaten bank deposits and insurance values.

Alfred E. Smith, speaking from New York, indorses Governor Landon, says his election will solve "all the ills we are suffering from today." A salty speech, smacking with the twang of Brown Derby satire, the Smith

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Economics in the Campaign

Planned Agriculture—A System That Leads Inexorably to Collectivization—Economically Futile and Politically Unwise

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S *financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.*

THE planned or controlled agriculture which it is the ambition of the Roosevelt Administration to confer upon the country has had a sorry history. [Edit Note: Governor Landon's program will be discussed in another article.] Planning depends upon successful prognostication. I have just been glancing back over some of the forecasts of the Administration's prognosticators to see how they compared with actual results. On May 4, 1933, Secretary Wallace prophesied that, despite all the measures proposed by the Administration, the United States was threatened with continuing "tremendous surpluses" of at least three great crops, wheat, cotton and corn. Came the drought of 1934. Wheat was harvested at 526 million bushels, or well below normal consumption levels. In 1935, when the AAA was before the Supreme Court, Administration prognosticators, from the President down, warned the country that, if the decision went against the Administration, we should see a return to bumper surpluses and bottom prices. We were warned that even the substitute SCA could not stave them off.

Washington in those early 1936 days was full of gloomy forebodings "The specter of new crop surpluses and falling farm prices," said the New York Times reporter, after the SCA had been passed, "has again risen to plague the National Administration." Came the drought of 1936. The shortest corn crop in the last 55 years has been harvested; prices of farm products have soared above the farm-factory parity line; and the original soil conservation plan is all awry.

The planners may retort that they predicated their plans upon normal weather. Some of them did. Dr. R. G. Tugwell, the arch-planner, was one who did not. He said, "Even the weather can be averaged out." And yet the meteorologists, let alone the economic planners, seem to have been utterly confounded by the 1936 drought. In 1934, they said the drought was the end of a 25-year spell and that we were then launched upon a wet spell. As it was, the dry spell this year exceeded the aridity even of 1934. At least, however, Dr. Tugwell was logical. If you do not assume to plan the weather, planning is not planning at all.

Weather Element Important

For the importance of the unpredictable weather element in farm production cannot be exaggerated. Two factors are involved in farm production. One is acreage. The other is yield an acre. Of the two, the latter is by far the main determinant in the variation of farm production. This is shown by studies of the major crops for the last 33 years. According to Nat C. Murray, well-known agricultural statistician, yield an acre was responsible for 70 per cent of the variation of production, acreage only 30 per cent. In corn the importance of yield showed an even greater ratio. It was responsible for 82 per cent of the variation in production, as compared with 18 per ecnt for acreage. Cotton, too, reinforces this conclusion. Yield an acre was responsible for 63 per cent of the variation, acreage 37 per cent. And it was the weather that mainly accounted for the variation in yield an acre.

In addition to the weather, treatment of the soil is important in accounting for crop fluctuations an acre. At the start, the AAA planners began with acreage control. It is true that an acknowledgment of the superior importance of yield an acre was made in the act. The measure contained the pathetic proviso that restriction of acreage must not be accompanied by an increase in commercial fertilization. The business in fertilizer, however, began to boom

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Hoare Says Britain Stands Ready to Increase Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARGATE, Eng., Oct. 1—Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking for the British Government at the Conservative Party Conference, stressed the extreme gravity of the international situation and the urgency for "greatly strengthening the British Empire as a stabilizing force for peace."

Claiming that good progress already had been made in British rearmament, Sir Samuel declared that the rate of advance would be greatly accelerated in future. He also hinted, amid scenes of much enthusiasm, that the Government—though unwillingly—is prepared, if the situation grows worse, to enforce even more drastic measures for speeding up reamament than have yet been adopted.

Want Quick Results

"We are all determined," he said, "to obtain better and quicker results."

He added, however, "we take the view that we haven't reached the point when it is necessary to impose war conditions and to endanger the returning prosperity of the country. We still believe the wisest course from a broad national standpoint is to avoid as long as we can a great economic upheaval of this kind."

Going on to appeal for co-operation of the British Labor Party he added the pacifying consideration:

"There is nothing in the program which is not necessary for sustaining the life and prosperity of a great people without whose influence the world will drift into despair and chaos.

This conference of Conservatives represents the main body of Mr. Stanley Baldwin's supporters. His other adherents are Liberals and members of the National Labor Party who are somewhat more to the left.

The conference is noteworthy for the unanimity which it displayed, there being under discussion this year no outstanding controversial question of public policy, like that on the recent constitutional reforms for India, on which British Conservative opinion is divided.

A foremost place in the discussion was given to disarmament and national defense. Here the general sentiment of the conference was illustrated by a resolution declaring that "the pursuit of a policy of one-sided disarmament by this country would be more likely to promote war than peace, and would render impossible the creation of an effective system of collective security."

Resolutions were also discussed emphasizing the desirability of further protection for agriculture and other industries, declaring any surrender of mandated territories to be "not a discussable question" and supporting reform of the House of Lords. Here the Conservatives, while loyally supporting the Government, have indicated to their leaders directions in which a good many of them would like to see developments take place.

The conference was presided over by Sir Leonard Brassey, Chairman of the Central Council of the Conservatives.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. While the frost may be on the pumpkin in some places, pumpkin pies are usually accorded warm reception, frost or no frost.
2. Path, Pats, Pets, Pens, Pend, Rend, Read, Road.
3. Reward, Warder, Drawer, Warred.
4. 7/12.
5. R after S. (Rafters).

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27,448 Needy Get New Pension Aid In New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—Postmen carried bank checks today to 27,448 needy men and women who live in New York city and who have qualified to receive old-age pensions under the new federal-state security laws. The checks, mailed last night by the Department of Public Welfare so that they would arrive promptly on the first of the month, represented the first payments to be made here under the new security program.

Included in the list were checks for 1317 persons who had never before received aid, according to William Hodson, commissioner of public welfare. Mr. Hodson added that the Department of Public Welfare had 11,000 applications for pensions under consideration, and that by Nov. 1, when the next group of checks is delivered, the number of persons on pension rolls will have been increased considerably.

Cost Is Divided

Assistance rolls held 26,077 names in September, as compared with the 27,448 names on the list today, and within the next year there should be an increase of from 80 to 100 per cent, he said.

In supporting the plan, New York city bears 25 per cent of the cost, while the State Department of Social Welfare contributes approximately 30 per cent. The remainder, 45 per cent, comes from the Federal Government by way of the Social Security board.

Requirements for Pension

To increase the speed with which applications for assistance may be investigated, New York city has added 288 employees to the department, acceptiang them from civil service lists, it was said. Average payments have been in the vicinity of $25 a month and are determined on the basis of need.

Formerly a person had to be 70 years or over to qualify for a pension, but the new security laws have reduced the age to 65 years. In addition, the applicant must be in need, must be a citizen, and must have lived in the state at least five of the last nine years, including one year of consecutive residence preceding the date of application. With certain limitations, persons in private institutions are eligible, Mr. Hodson said.

British Seamen Get 8-Hour Day On Merchantmen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 1—Regulations came into force today limiting for the first time hours of work of seamen engaged in engine rooms, stokeholds and galleys of foreign-going British merchant vessels.

Agreements reached between representatives of shipowners and seamen on the sailors', firemen's and catering panels of the National Maritime Board limit hours of work to eight each day for firemen and engineers and 10 for catering staff.

It was recognized at the meeting between owners and workers that in passenger ships regulation of hours provides special problems. The agreement provides that all catering ratings, except higher rating receiving more than £11 7s. 6d. a month, shall be off duty for at least 12 hours a day, including at least seven consecutive hours. Two hours' extra rest are to be provided for boys.

Port arrangements, calling for an eight-hour day in passenger vessels and a nine-hour day in cargo vessels when docked, will continue the same.

Shorter Workday Shows Gains Before Meeting at Geneva

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 1—The proposal to adopt international regulations providing for the principle of the three-watch system and eight-hour day on merchant ships will have the support of government delegates of the United States and other important maritime powers when questions of hours of work and manning are discussed next week at the special session of the International Labor Conference in Geneva.

In most ships engaged in distant trades, the three-watch system and eight-hour day are more or less the general rule in the engine room and stokehold. However, the deck personnel is still working the old two-watch system, which calls for a 12-hour day or longer.

Replies to a questionnaire sent to the 62 nations having membership in the I. L. O. show that practically all of those planning to send representatives to the Maritime Conference favor some form of international regulation of hours of work and manning.

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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New Deal Grants To New York Put At $2,308,301,268

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—New Deal aid to New York state and city in the form of loans, grants and insurance to further economic recovery was placed at $2,308,301,268 in a report by George H. Combs Jr., state director of the National Emergency Council, today. This was the first statement on Roosevelt Administration spending in the Empire state and indicated the federal aid was divided almost equally between loans and grants.

Loans, both closed and insured, were given at $1,194,580,222 and allotments and other payments at $1,113,721,046.

The report shows that the Public Works Administration provided $185,767,465 of federal funds to aid communities in building schools, bridges, tunnels, sewerage systems and other public works and that, in addition to this, loans were granted to municipalities to the amount of $202,802,444.

$39,620,418 to Farmers

Loans to owners of farms by the Farm Credit Administraton to ease the burden of mortgages were placed at $39,620,418 and loans by the Resettlement Administration at $827,728.

The Federal Housing Administration accepted insured notes to the amount of $75,447,080 to help owners modernize and repair their property.

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation advanced $410,024,089 to home owners to enable them to save their property from foreclosure.

Banks, industrial enterprises, railroads and other groups received $444,044,871 in loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Highway Improvements

The report shows that the Bureau of Public Roads got $70,588,298 for highway improvements and that the Emergency Conservation Administration received $51,945,400 for the maintenance of more than 100 Civilian Conservation Corps camps in New York state.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

address assailed the New Deal primarily on the score that it foments "class hatred."

The ether waves may strive for their equanimity but in vain, for new assaults are being prepared. President Roosevelt will speak in Queens at the dedication of the $58,000,000 East River tunnel. Alfred E. Smith, with a letter of thanks from Governor Landon, plans to take the stump again for his new allegiance. Governor Landon, after a conference with former President Hoover in Topeka, resumes work on his next round of addresses.

The Literary Digest presidential poll reveals a slight gain for President Roosevelt, with Governor Landon still far in the lead. The results cover 31 states, of which the President leads in only 10. The electoral totals stand:

Roosevelt 290, Landon 111, Lemke 0.

The popular vote is:

Roosevelt 282,524, Landon 438,601 and Lemke 29,039.

Imprisonment of Earl Browder in Terre Haute, Ind., to keep the Communist leader from speaking, has resulted in Browder seeking redress on false arrest complaints. Thus Terre Haute's action has given Mr. Browder an opportunity to read the American nation a lesson in the Constitution, especially its bill of rights.

League—Direct Action for Peace Voiced

The League of Nations Assembly experiences the most impressive day of its 1936 session. The League hears reprsentatives of the Reassemblement Universal Pour la Pair declare that the peoples of all land live and breath a mandate for peace. It hears Léon Jouhaux, French Syndicalist, proclaim that it is the duty of workers to refuse to make or transport armaments to an aggressor state.

Learned statecraft, which has generated many a "why" and "wherefore" to explain the collapse of disarmament and the slow pace of peace plans, is somewhat startled by the possibility that the workers will some day weary of war and end it without even a legalistic "if and when."

Premier Blum arrives, and it is expected he will disclose his plan for improving economic relationship of the nations. He comes bringing with him the helpful springboard of French franc devaluation. That action is widely deemed to provide a springboard to precipitate nations well along the path of economic peace.

Conservatives—Plan to Keep Colonies

"What we have, we hold."

British Conservatives, meeting at Margate, Eng., make this the keynote of their meeting; they make it also the answer to any expectations that the delegates present might consider relinquishment of any former German colonies to the Reich.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, announces Great Britain's determination to maintain and intensify present preparedness activity. Sir Samuel tries in vain to persuade the delegates to make their blunt declaration of policy on colonies confrom to the more cautious Government attitude.

Austria—Control of Heimwehr at Stake

Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg months ago stood in a Vienna dawn on the station platform about to entrain for Rome to watch a soccer game. Many believed the Prince, who had just been ousted from the Austrian Cabinet, was riding out of the headlines for good, that his dictatorial bubble had been pricked. Today he re-enters the news, bent on regaining control of his one-time private army, the Heimwehr, now commanded by the doughty iron man, Maj. Emil Fey.

The young, Mussolini-worshiping Prince, after rallying several military leaders to his cause, launches an attack against Major Fey. Under the scholarly Chancellor Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg and the German-Austrian rapprochement, Austria has enjoyed a period of relative calm. Should the Prince re-establish his control of the Heimwehr, the Chancellor has indicated he might welcome the Prince back to good standing.

Spain—Loyalist Recruits Study 'How to Fight'

Madrid prepares a desperate, improvised defense of the capital, as the insurgent ring of attacking troops tightens around the city. All possible defenders are mobilized, a rifle is thrust into their hands, along with a book on "How to Fight," and the warning is snapped at them that they must stand by their posts or be shot by their comrades.

North and south, the Fascist rebels close in; reports are circulated that the Fascists plan to toss the high explosives of fear into the capital to demoralize the defense. Stories that "the Moors are coming" and a furious but misdirected barrage are part of the fear attack.

The Rebel Junta at Burgos, as if there were no "slip betwixt the cup and the lip," designates Gen. Francisco Franco dictator of Spain.

The Heraldo de Madrid publishes alleged exposures of Italian assistance to the Rebels. The League hears further complaints that the Spanish rebels are receiving outside support, Narcisso Bassolls, the Mexican delegate to the League, proclaims Mexico's "material co-operation with the legitimate Spanish Government." He explains that Mexico has had sorry experiences with "anti-social coups d'état."

Isabel De Palencia, member of the Spanish delegation to the League, in an article written for the Associated Press, writes:

"Everything in this country that represents force—wealth, influence, armaments—has joined hands to destroy a helpless mass."

British Labor is reported as somewhat restive in its growing conviction that the people's honest endeavor to better its position in Spain is being ruthlessly defeated by their traditional oppressors in league with oppressors abroad.

Far East—Each Side Makes Demands

Drastic demands on China by Japan and equally drastic demands on Japan by China appear to have collided and burst into another Far Eastern crisis. Japan's military leaders are said to be mapping military measures in the event that China does not accede to its demands.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese dictator, shows no disposition to accede to any demands.

Indeed, if the rumored demands submitted to Japan by China be correct, China is as aggressive diplomatically as is Japan.

The United States, whose foreign policy has popularly been regarded as oriented toward the Far East, maintains an attitude of careful aloofness, as if determined to stress the strict Asiatic boundaries of the dispute.

Among the demands reported as demanded by Japan of China are these:

Establishment of five autonomous regimes in North China, withdrawal from this area of the 19th Route Army, installation of Japanese inspectors in Chinese schools, dismissal of all allegedly anti-Japanese officials in North China.

Reported Chinese counter-demands include these: Japan must relinquish Manchuria, cancel the 1932 Shanghai truce, suppress Japanese smuggling in North China, stop increasing Japanese troops in this area, and cease polifical interference with the five North China provinces.

Plan Is Prepared For Peace Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

World republics looking toward neutrality if hostilities should arise again in the New World or Old.

Starts With Pledge

The tentative treaty proposal under discussion starts with a pledge to settle disputes by peaceful means. If hostilities arise, however, they would begin only with a specific declaration of war. with reasons given, or with an ultimatum, and a conditional declaration of war. The proposal, it is assumed, would at once bar so-called "unofficial wars," and at the same time make it possible to know the terms of the disputants in advance.

The treaty carries a provision exempting any signatories, who are also members of the League of Nations, from conditions contradictory to their League membership.

The proposal carries "teeth" in the form of a strict agreement not to export to any American belligerents, or to neutrals who might supply belligerents with arms. A similar strict boycott of loans or credits is included.

These provisions would not apply in the event of a war between an American and a non-American state.

The agreement would write a qualification into any inter-American trade treaty, permitting one side or the other, in the event the second party went to war, to restrict trade as they felt suitable, in accordance with a general antiwar boycott.

The agreement would set up a permanent body of the foreign ministers of the contracting parties.

In other words, with the proposed treaty in effect, an American republic could not fight a sister republic without first issuing a plain declaration of war, with reasons; and with the first overt act it would know in advance that arms and munitions would be cut off from all other republics, as well as loans and credits, while even further economic steps might later be taken, despite existing trade treaties.

General Pension Plan Denied by Legion Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Denying that the American Legion would campaign for new pensions this year, Harry W. Colmery, newly elected national commander of the World War veterans' organization, was in New York city today to attend the 1936 World Series.

Mr. Colmery said that he would not care to discuss Legion affairs in detail before meeting his national executive committee on Oct. 19, but he was positive there would be no policy calling for general pensions.

Stage Set to Test Legality of Law On Price Favoritism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—Wheels were started today for the first important legal test of the Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination act—the "mystery law of 1936"—the exact meaning and ramifications of which have thus far baffled experts of the Department of Justice, Federal Trade Commission, and important trade associations.

Five respondents were named today by the Federal Trade Commission in three formal complaints charging violation of the act, which is designed to end unfair price discriminations as between big and little retailers, on the part of wholesalers.

Interpretation May Vary

One complaint named the Shefford Cheese Co., Inc., of Syracuse; another, the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corp. of Chicago; a third named Montgomery Ward, Inc., Bird & Son, Inc., and the Bird Floor Covering Sales Corp., a subsidiary, of East Walpole, Mass.

The Patman law, according to Justice Department experts, is subject to broad and sweeping interpretation of its meaning, or to strict and relatively unimportant interpretation. It will be left to the courts to make the final decision, subject always to the not unlikely possibility that Congress itself will step in to amplify its hastily enacted handiwork of the closing hours of last session.

Three Complaints Filed

The complaints follow:

Kraft-Phenix: Charged with discriminating in price between purchasers, with alleged effect of lessening and injuring competition not only as between manufacturers of cheese but as between customers of Kraft-Phenix itself, some of whom are alleged to have received favors. No allegation is made of bad faith in the test case.

Shefford Cheese Co., Inc.: Same as above.

Bird companies and Montgomery Ward: It is charged the two Bird companies sold floor coverings to the mail order house at substantially lower prices than to competing retailers. Floor rugs in carload lots sold at $3.64 each to the parent company, and to smaller retail stores of the same mail order house at $3.82 each, whereas competing retailers were asked $4.24 to $4.85.

Have 20 Days to Answer

It is the purpose of the test to find whether any or all of the transactions fall within the court's interpretation of the law's prohibition against discrimination in price between purchasers of commodities of like grade or quality, "where the effect is to lessen competition substantially."

Respondents have 20 days to answer charges. If they fight complaints, the matter goes to the Federal Court of Appeals.

Cosmic Ray 'Trap' In California Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif. — Trapping the intensity of cosmic rays at an altitude of 25,000 feet above the earth was the task assigned to Lieut. Hunter Harris, at March field, army air post near here.

Dr. Robert A. Millikan, head of the California Institute of Technology and one of the foremost natural scientists of the world, has been given the co-operation of army fliers in a series of experiments. The flight made here was not the first of its kind, but continues studies begun several months ago.

The cosmic ray "trap" is a specially designed instrument constructed under the direction of Dr. Millikan and his assistants, chief among whom is Dr. Victor Neher who accompanied him to March field to witness the flight.

For the journey to the upper-level, Lieutenant Harris, one of the most expert of the crack army-trained pilots stationed at March field, was bulkily attired in a flying suit designed to keep him comfortable when he attained the top of his climb. He carried also the usual oxygen equipment used by all altitude fliers.

The craft, into which the box-like apparatus was stowed, was of the pursuit type, known in army circles as a P-12. Sixty pounds of equipment made up the load stored in the fuselage.

Apparently the flight, so far as the pilot was concerned, was uneventful. But Dr. Millikan and his assistants were reported as smiling their thanks with evident satisfaction as they returned to the Pasadena laboratories of the California Institute of Technology to check up on the cosmic ray records of their much-traveled apparatus.

Economist Named To Succeed Rieber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Dr. Gordon S. Watkins, former dean of the summer session and professor of economics at the University of California here, has been appointed dean of the U. C. L. A. college of letters and sciences.

Regents meeting here on Sept. 11 made the choice which had been recommended by Robert S. Sproul, president.

Recognized as an authority on national labor and social problems, Dean Watkins was named to fill the vacancy left by Dr. Charles H. Rieber, who retired at the close of the last academic year.

Dean Watkins is a graduate of Wheaton Academy, Wheaton, Ill. He came to U. C. L. A. in 1925 from the University of Illinois, where he was professor of economics. He is a member of the American Economics Association, American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, American Association for Labor Legislation, and National Economics League.

Mystery of Presidential Train Solved Under Pittsburgh Moon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 2—A mystery hung over the long, steel eight-car special of President Roosevelt yesterday as it moved through pelting rain between West Virginia mountains. What was President Roosevelt going to say, what could he say, to that speech he made in Pittsburgh four years ago, from this very same Forbes Field, from which he spoke last night?

President Roosevelt was returning to a radio rendezvous with a principal opponent who was not Colonel Knox, not Al Smith, but his own Forbes Field speech of Oct. 20, 1932. President Roosevelt was returning to debate with Candidate Roosevelt.

The mystery on the special car deepened as the time wore on. No advance presidential speech was forthcoming. There is no doubt that with the growth of radio, and the possibility of replying immediately to a nation-wide audience over the same channels, politicians are more chary in giving out their addresses in advance, all to the dissatisfaction of unfortunate newsmen. In this case, Roosevelt advisers knew his speech would be bracketed by two opponents, Knox as a prelude, Smith as a conclusion.

The Speech—At Last!

Hour after hour passed; the train was running through Pittsburgh suburbs, still no speech.

The weather was formidable. It is one thing to be going to an outdoor meeting under clear skies, and another to the patter of rain. The stands, holding 45,000 persons, would not be a quarter full; it made accompanying newsmen wonder still further over the denouement of the adventure—a rendezcous with your own speech, in a chilling rain!

Finally a quick step was heard on the carpeted Pullman corridor and a secretary hurried past, tossing the freshly mimeographed copies of the speech into the separate metal cubicle-compartments of by-now frantic newspapermen. A hush filled the rushing train—a hush that could be heard. Then the crackle of staccato keys told that the first newsman had got his "lead" going for early editions.

The weather had cleared at Pittsburgh. A great, yellow, almost full moon was riding the sky as the presidential party moved from the train in the B. & O. Station to waiting motor cars. The air was crisp and exhiliarating with the first hint of Fall.

Then a Ride in the Dark

An apparently unending vista of parked motor cycles extended the length of the train shed outside the station. A minute later squads of policemen were running to the machines, kicking starters into action while the President's party hastily deployed from the special train to waiting automobiles to a mounting roar. Then the caravan started.

Photographers and reporters clung to running boards of automobiles for a five-mile ride down an avenue of yelling people, while local politicians sat inside the cars.

From this vantage the efficient work of the police was evident. A flying wedge of motor cycles came first, clearing the avenue like a snow plough. On either side of the caravan were two parallel lines of slowly-moving motor cycle men, one wheel almost touching the next. In the rear came further squads, keeping their formation at the difficult pace with the skill of aviators in mass formation.

Rarely has President Roosevelt received an ovation such as he had last night in the ball park. The caravan rode right into the grounds, with secret service men, newsmen and photographers hanging to sides. Out from the relatively dark streets the procession rode, blinking, into the dazzle of an immense, illuminated ball park. Then came the speech.

Was There Inconsistency?

There will be debate whether President Roosevelt or Candidate Roosevelt won the four-year debate, or whether there was any real discrepancy at all. Colonel Knox, in his speech, and Republican advertisements inserted in all local newspapers last night charged that there was.

Mr. Roosevelt in 1932 gazed with horror on the Hoover deficit, and promised a balanced budget. He did it, however, with one inconspicuous reservation that "if starvation and dire need" made necessary additional appropriations, he would offer them. That was the key to his reply last night, though he referred only indirectly to the 1932 speech.

"I had promised," he said, "and my Administration was determined, to keep the people of the United States from starvation."

It was necessary to balance the inflow of the nation's annual income, he asserted, before balancing the budget. National income has now jumped from $38,000,000,000 in 1932 to an estimated $60,000,000,000 or more, he said. Mr. Hoover, he charged—and the former President's name was booed—increased the national debt by $3,000,000,000, with "little to show for it"; he himself had increased it by $8,000,000,000, "with much to show for it."

Sequel to the Speech

"To balance our budget in 1933, or 1934 or 1935 would have been a crime against the American people," he said. He enumerated the alleged gains to the country from his deficit expenditure, and contrasted it favorably to the billions of private American money sunk abroad in foreign investments—"foreign boondoggling," he called it adding that most of these dollars were "gone for good."

Now the country's deficit is declining and a balanced budget is not long distant, he added. Mr. Roosevelt's party departed, happy in the tumult of a crowd estimated at between 60,000 and 75,000.

Less happiness might have been manifest, perhaps, if the sequel to the Pittsburgh speech could have been heard. Within the next hour, Al Smith "plumped" for Landon. But the shouting crowds did not know that as the President departed—that development was still ahead.

Opening of Span At San Francisco Assured Nov. 12

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—It is now possible to drive from San Francisco to Oakland, Calif., via the new great span—if you have a pass.

A continuous lane of paving extends across the water. This was completed last week, reports Chief Engineer C. H. Purcell. Furthermore, he states that only 15 per cent of the paving remains to be completed. The main highway is to be six lanes wide.

With this announcement any apprehensions that the bridge might not be completed for the scheduled opening celebrations on Nov. 12, 13, and 14 were dissipated.

The bridge is scheduled to be formally opened at 10 a. m., Nov. 12.

Leading hotels here report that reservations already are being made for the gala three-day celebration. More than half of California's counties have accepted invitations to enter floats in the all-day parade of Nov. 13. The night parade will be comprised of different floats and is to start at 8 p. m. Nov. 14.

With thousands of persons here in the bay region for the annual collegiate football highlight of the Pacific coast—between Stanford and the University of California—San Francisco and Oakland are planning celebrations.

Twelve battleships, 15 light and heavy cruisers, three giant airplane carriers and smaller navy craft will be here to spear the darkness with great shafts of light as their searchlights play about the harbor during the evening celebrations.

Navy flyers will stage a spectacular show. They plan to take off at 10 a. m., Nov. 12, with some 240 planes participating.

'Largest' and 'Shortest'

Texas, the largest state, has what is believed to be the nation's shortest state highway, a two-block long stretch leading to the grave of Sam Houston at Huntsville. It is state highway 219.

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Connecticut Valley Onions . . 10 lb. bag 23c
Crisp Native White Celery . . . . . bunch 10c

Steam Without Fires In New York Buildings

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Steam radiators were beginning to whistle merrily in scores of Manhattan skyscrapers yesterday, but there were no fires in the basements.

The answer is simple: they buy steam heat by the pound, or rather by the thousand pounds.

It is piped in, like gas, by a steam corporation which operates four generating plants along the East River.

Last year the corporation, which has been in business since horse-car days, delivered 11,515,327,000 pounds of steam to more than 2000 customers. That was about average, an official said.

Customers are free to turn the steam on or off at will. Meters are attached to the inlet valves and the consumers are charged approximately 94 cents for every 1000 pounds used, although the rate varies.

One of the biggest customers is the New York Central Railroad, which bought more than 1,250,000,000 pounds last year for its terminal, office, apartment and hotel buildings in the Grand Central area. Other customers include the Empire Sate, Rockefeller Center and Chrysler buildings.

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Argentina and Uruguay Lead Opposing Trends at Geneva

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Two events have thrown into confusion the whole Latin-American international scene. On the one hand, Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Foreign Minister, has been elected President of the League of Nations Assembly; and on the other, the Government of Uruguay has broken relations with the Government of Madrid. Both of these circumstances may have direct bearings on internal developments in many Latin-American nations as well as on the probable future policies of these nations in the Pan American Peace Conference scheduled to meet in Buenos Aires Dec. 1. Because of the great significance of these events, in their dual aspect, they must be discussed in the light of their background and from the point of view of their probable effect on trends in Latin America.

Most of the Latin-American nations have been debating amongst themselves two important questions: The one concerns the form of government which they will choose to prefer if a choice is forced upon them, and thus far the alternatives have been cut down to fascism and communism amongst government circles, even though many editors and writers still put forward democracy as another choice; the other refers to the decision between an "American system" or a closer relationship with Europe.

Dictatorship Already Established

Back of Uruguay's break with the Madrid Government—and which was caused by the execution of three Uruguayan women, are the following facts. Not long ago President Gabriel Terra declared himself dictator of the republic. Then the Communists were harried out of the land and the offices of the representatives of Soviet Russia were closed. More recently Uruguay started a movement to find international support for a concerted attempt to "humanize" the civil war in Spain. At that time Uruguay seemed to be moved to sincere, humanitarian and disinterested impulses and, though many Latin-American nations refused to join in the movement, others here and in Europe subscribed to the Uruguayan plea. Now, however, Uruguay has adopted a stern and rigorous attitude which may have repercussions in many other Latin-American nations. Undoubtedly outraged national honor is one very big factor in Uruguay's decision, but again, in the light of the previously conciliatory attitude of this Government, it may be that more than national honor is being vindicated by the break in diplomatic relations. It may be a clearcut expression of solidarity with the rebels; and this means, as the matter is interpreted in Latin America, with the fascists and their cause.

As to Barbarous Act

In the announcement of the action taken by the Uruguayan Foreign Minister the following explanations are to be found. Uruguay had demanded and had received the promise that its nationals would be protected by the Madrid Government. The three young women were sisters of a Uruguayan vice-consul and were wearing Uruguayan colors at the time of their execution. And in the light of Uruguay's previous attempts it can be understood that the shock of this barbarous act would be greater than otherwise. Yet it does not appear that the investigation of the occurrence was as thorough as the situation warranted and it may be that the Uruguayan Government has acted in haste.

The link between Uruguay's decision and the Argentine situation can be found in the facts that the Uruguayan Government has asked the Argentine diplomats in Spain to look after Uruguayan interests and that an appeal is to be made to the League of Nations where Señor Saavedra Lamas is now presiding officer.

Crusader for Internationalism

Though on the face of it it would appear that Señor Saavedra Lamas's acceptance of the high post in the League of Nations seriously threatens the success of the Pan American Peace Conference in its more purely American aspects and on the lines along which it seemed to be developing there are a number of factors which must be taken into account, and which may not alter the situation appreciably.

Washington, Buenos Aires and Geneva must have known for months, and Señor Saavedra Lamas himself, that he was slated for the post. His own personal ambitions are well known. He has been a candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize, and has done all within his power to make a name for himself as the great Latin American crusader for peace and internationalism. And even if he had come to the conclusion that, at the moment, an American system were the proper prelude to a wider internationalism, those who know him best feel that the temptation to accept the presidency of the League of Nations would be stronger than he could resist.

Riddle Cleared Up?

By his action a long-standing riddle has at last been cleared up. In spite of fairly satisfactory explanations of the recent international policy of the Argentine, the acceptance by Señor Saavedra Lamas of the presidency of the League Assembly seems now to offer a more adequate explanation of things past. Just prior to his arrival in Geneva, Señor Saavedra Lamas threw his own congress and the press of Latin America into confusion by his demand that the League of Nations should meet in extraordinary session to consider the Ethiopian question. Conjectures at the time revolved around the coming Pan American Peace Conference and the attitude which Argentina was to take with respect to the establishment of an "American System" or toward a stronger relationship with a reformed League of Nations.

Now it would seem that the personal knowledge and ambitions of Señor Saavedra Lamas were important in dictating the course of action of recent Argentine diplomacy. And it would appear, too, that Chile and Uruguay were aware of the situation, and were expecting the denouement as it turned out, because their recent policies with respect to the League fit in with these more recent events, and have, therefore, a bearing on the coming conference at Buenos Aires.

Propaganda

But there is a factor which has not been fully appreciated in the Latin-American press. Many Latin-American nations have been subjected to a triple barrage of propaganda which has had the two-fold purpose of luring Latin American into a European system and away from an American understanding. This has come, strongest perhaps, from Italy and Germany, from Communists, and from Geneva itself.

The League of Nations has been making an extremely strong bid for the continued support of the Latin-American nations and has sought to thwart in every way all tendencies away from it. Undoubtedly the selection of Señor Saavedra Lamas, in spite of all that may be routine in the matter, fits in with the League's attempts to keep her Latin-American children in the fold. The propaganda against the League in Latin America has sought to characterize it as essentially a European institution which has been evolved to serve primarily the interests of Great Britain and France. If Geneva has succeeded in convincing Señor Saavedra Lamas of its sincerity, of its desire to revise the Covenant and to take a firmer attitude toward nations which violate treaties and their obligations to the League and its principles, one of the strongest appeals of the Pan American Peace Conference becomes dimmed.

Road Competition Cuts Profits Of India's Railways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—India is facing the road versus rail problem which has already been a live issue in other countries. It is thought that India's whole transport system will be examined by a committee of experts from outside India.

There has been a heavy decline in railway profits. Almost all of the 40,000 miles of railways, in all parts of India, are state-owned. Before the world depression, they contributed handsome profits to the relief of the general taxpayer. These have ceased and there is a possibility of the taxpayer having within the next two or three years to contribute something to the railways, to enable them to make ends meet.

Recent years have seen a rapid increase in road motor transport in India. This is utilized for the conveyance of both passengers and goods. The Government of India in 1927 instituted a road development committee to advise it on the best means of encouraging road extension throughout the land.

The State Railway authorities in a memorandum which they presented to the committee welcomed the maximum development of roads and road motor traffic because they held that expansion in these directions was bound to increase traffic on the railways.

Now that the railways have become less profitable, the State Railway department is blaming road motors as largely contributing to the trouble and is seeking to have road motor traffic handicapped by a variety of regulations calculated to diminish its power of competition with the railways.

There has lately been a conference of road officials from all parts of India with the Central Railway board over this problem and important legislative measures for the "control" of road motor traffic are promised for the very near future.

The retort by the road motor interests to the allegation of undercutting the railways is that road transport is more convenient for the public than railway transport is and that one reason for this is the inefficiency of the railway services.

The alleged inefficiency is largely attributed to the subordinate Indian railway officials. But it may be doubted whether either road competition or defects in railway services or the slackness of business arising from the general depression can be regarded as the chief reason for the financial difficulties in which the railways now are.

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Bible Lands—A Belt of Green Across Arid Wastes

William Thompson; Dorein Leigh; Keystone; C. Lutz

Fertility-Bringing Rivers Set the Stage for Bible History

A Gigantic Stone Image of Ramses at Memphis, Egypt, Upper Left. Upper Right—Caravan Crossing Pontoon Bridge Over the Euphrates at Kufa, Iraq. Lower Left—In a Palestine Harvest Field. Lower Right—Primitive Plowing in the Shadow of the Pyramids

Fertile Crescent Cradled the Bible

Curved Area 1600 Miles Long Between Deserts and Mountains Could Almost Be Rolled Into Pennsylvania—Width Averages About 30 Miles—Here Empires Rose and Fell When Rome and Athens Were Villages

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land
Second of 51 Articles

ALEPPO, Syria—Before we take the train from Aleppo to visit the earliest of the Bible lands, let's take a glance at the whole stage.

This cradle of ancient culture stands upside down. It is in the form of a sharply bent bow stretched across the southeast corner of Asia, and it is within this bow that the Bible stories are laid. One might almost call it a rainbow, for it is the only well-watered zone in this part of the world.

Most of it, however, is watered not by rains but by long, full-flowing rivers, which bring rich alluvium down from distant mountains and spread it over flat hot deserts.

Tropical heat, fine silt and abounding water turned the two deltas at the ends of this rainbow into gardens where grew the first fruits of known Mediterranean culture—writing, architecture, music, sculpture, law codes, banking, metallurgy and statecraft.

This "rainbow" also is of many colors, especially in spring with its myriad of flowers and fields of every hue, yet it is predominantly green. For millenniums that has been its chief characteristic. And thence comes its name, the Verdant Crescent.

Stage of Ancient Dramas

Upon this thin band of growing things were enacted all the great dramas which echo through the Old Testament. And thin, indeed, it is. If the whole half circle were rolled together, it could almost be placed within Pennsylvania. And at its height of prosperity it probably contained fewer people than are in New York and London. That was the ancient, pre-Grecian, pre-Roman world. That was the human race as known to the Hebrews.

One day, recently, as I was traveling by car over one of the choicest sections of this crescent, I stopped at a mound where a distinguished American professor was making excavations. I was able to observe how his carefully trained workers had dug through half a dozen civilizations.

The records stood there plainer than if written in a book of history. The leaders of the expedition told me that they had recently found relics of 27 distinct cultures in another such elevation. During 5000 years, people from 27 races, states, religions, and epochs had built their homes upon that hillock.

It must have been a favored spot. And that, of course, it was. This whole verdant arc was a magnet drawing all peoples toward it. At both ends of the rainbow lay paradise.

One end is the delta of the Nile in Egypt; the other is the double delta of the twin rivers, Tigris and Euphrates, in what is now Iraq. Anciently it was fought over by Babylon and Assyria. The crescent's west side runs between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan valley; its east side runs along the Tigris.

From one end to the other, as a bird flies—though no bird except an airplane does fly across that desert—is 1000 miles. From delta to delta around the crescent is 1600 miles. In most places the green belt is not more than 30 miles wide.

Between Desert and Mountains

This bow is drawn between wild, barren deserts beneath, and wild, arid mountains above. From the beginning it has been a zone of settled men stretched between two hosts of savages, a belt of city men lying between mountaineers and desert nomads. The history of 5000 years is a record of the struggle of these cultured men, with books and jewels and gardens, against the wild men from the snowy peaks and burning sands, who longed for plunder.

Scattered over the whole of this narrow green band are low mounds or hillocks. Some are lone, bare and deserted; others are surrounded with settlements; and still others have towns built upon them. Occasionally, they stand at the head of passes, sometimes they crown high promontories overlooking streams, and frequently they dominate great plains.

These mounds contain the world's most fascinating secrets, waiting to be revealed. In them one sees time piled up. There the millenniums build upon one another. In the dawn of history a group of settlers came, molded sun-dried bricks, set up a house for their chief, a temple for their gods, huts for themselves and animals.

How Culture Grew

They scratched the fields with crooked poles pulled by cows, carried hay and barley into their homes on the backs of donkeys, made slippers of hides, and gowns of wool, strung shining stones as garlands about their women's necks, molded bronze tools, shaped silver into bracelets and gold into earrings, bowed before the moon, prostrated themselves before the sun, danced before mother earth, and gave gifts to the spirits they believed to inhabit streams, woods and winds.

They prospered for a while and multiplied, sent off new swarms as beehives, which founded other settlements built of sun-dried bricks along neighboring streams or on adjoining plains.

Stories of their wealth, their glistening earrings and their power of bringing treasures from the soil are carried up to the hills and spread throughout the deserts. Lean sons of the deserts and mountains listen to these wondrous tales and steal toward these magic towns to pillage.

The looters pitch black tents about the burning settlement and revel in their booty. But they return not to their burning sands nor barren mountains. They learn from their captives how to plow and sow, they polish bronze, mold sun-dried bricks, level over the ruins, build new homes upon them and discard their crude black tents.

They eat bread with their milk and cheese, add their gods to those of their captives, raise a larger temple, erect a grander palace and begin a new layer of civilization. They make their town master of a dozen others, declare their chief god to be king of the gods of all their neighbors, trade wheat for silver, wool for fine grained wood, and grow rich.

Parade of Empires

Stories of their wealth and splendor spread to the barren mountain or the arid desert and soon other swarms of nomads come to raid. Again the night is filled with flames and in due time there is a new layer of houses on the slowly growing hill.

Such is the story of the Fertile Crescent, and such is the background of the Bible lands. Each raid, each conquest, and each new settlement brought a higher culture. As the chain of mounds rose toward the skies, civilization also advanced.

On one tip of the Crescent mount the Pyramids; on the other, the ruins of what may have been the Tower of Babel. Around this circle passed the early empires of mankind. There was Egypt and Sumer, there was Babylon and Assyria, the Canaanites, Philistines and Phoenicians, there were Hebrews and Chaldaeans.

Thither came Hittites from the north and Aramaeans from the south. There were the two great racial divisions of ancient times, Semites and Aryans.

Into this half circle came Medes and Persians, Alexander the Great, Greeks and Romans, Arabs and Tamerlane, Islam and Crusaders, down to the French and English of modern times.

Today the Arabs occupy most of the Fertile Crescent as well as the vast deserts over which it is stretched. And they hope once more to make this a vital source of culture for the human race.

An Economic League of Nations?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A free interpretation of certain observations made at the meetings of the Economic Committee here has led to the belief that the League will in future "concentrate" on economic questions to the exclusion of politics.

This is, of course, palpably absurd, for the political situation dominates the financial and economic situation—and to suggest, even in the loosest sense, that the League is renouncing its political role is equivalent to announcing its demise.

It has always, in fact, through various organs, closely studied the world's economic conditions, and reports frequently and fully on its fluctuations. This side of its activities does not always attract the attention it deserves, for it is not dramatic in character. Its usefulness is acknowledged in all competent circles.

Politics Come First

But to go further and pretend that economics are to be put before politics is the exact contrary of what the members of the Economics Committee, meeting under the chairmanship of Sir F. W. Leith-Ross, have just decided. Statements were made by the following representatives of the United States, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, France, Hungary, Russia, Czechoslovakia, the Argentine and the United Kingdom.

From which it would appear that if economics can be guided by the measures taken by governments, general recovery is dependent on sound political relations between the various countries.

Latest Model Turkeys Smaller but Tenderer

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 2 (AP)—America's Thanksgiving turkey will be smaller this year, but more tender and tasteful, an authority said today.

"Several factors combine to indicate that the 1936 turkey for Thanksgiving and Christmas consumption will be placed on the market earlier than usual this fall," explained J. C. Leedy of Brooks, Ore. He is retiring president of the Northwestern Turkey Producers' Association which held its annual market conference here.

"Increasing feed prices, because of the drought," he believes, "will force earlier marketing of birds.

"But the younger birds," he says, "should be tender—and good eating.

Franco Assumes Dictatorship Of Spain's Insurgent Junta

BURGOS, Spain, Oct. 2 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco, commander-in-chief of the Spanish fascist armies, yesterday assumed the leadership of the insurgent junta, thus becoming the potential dictator of Spain if fascists overthrow the Madrid Socialist regime.

Addressing a cheering crowd from a balcony after Gen. Miguel Cabanellas, his predecessor as head of the junta, transmitted the supreme power to him, General Franco asked for the aid of all Spaniards in what he called the "resurrection of the Spanish Empire."

Religious Liberty Pledged

"Religious liberty will be respected," General Franco promised. "Commercial agreements will be concluded with foreign countries, principally countries which are not opposed to Spain's Government (the junta).

"No relation can exist with those who combat our civilization.

"We will not defend privileges of any sort," the new government chieftain continued. "Our movement is a people's movement above all. We will defend the humble and no worker will lack work.

"We have arisen from the people of the middle class. We will be somewhat hard-handed so that all will respect and obey, thus facilitating the realization of the just aspirations of the people."

Council of State

After receiving the dictatorial powers, General Franco presided at a Council of State and instructed the junta of seven generals to continue its governmental work under his supervision.

Government headquarters were to remain at Burgos with the general base of the fascist army transferred to Valladolid from Caceres.

The dictator named the following commanders: General Ponte, commander on the Aragon Front; General Raliquet, commander on the Guadarrama Front; Gen. José Varela, commander on the Toledo Front. (Gen. Emilio Mola was ordered to stay at Valladolid as General Franco's "right-hand man.")

Loyalist Threat Of Martial Law Forces Defense

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MADRID, Oct. 2—Grimly holding its battered militia on the firing line under threats of martial law, the Government turned to its last manpower reserves today to break the triphammer blows of the insurgent "big push" on the capital.

Political differences that for two months have hampered the Socialist campaign in "the gravest hour of Spain's history" were submerged in a common unity in the face of the seriousness of the situation.

Stood Off Offensive

Throughout the night, Socialist troops on all fronts, the Government reported, stood off the general offensive launched on Madrid.

The insurgent avalanche in the Avila segment of the almost completed fascist circle about Madrid was checked at Navalperal and San Bartolome de Pinares, less than 40 miles east of Madrid, official reports said.

Government militia under cover of an air bombardment, launched a counter-attack against the insurgent positions at Bargas, north of Toledo, but were forced to withdraw when their own fliers mistook prearranged signals and dropped a hail of death on Socialist headquarters at Olias del Rey.

Capture 400 Fascists

Capture of 400 fascists in the Kalamua hills in the Basque country on the Bay of Biscay by Guipuzcoan Socialists, announced officially by the Government, cheered the hastily formed army of workers and peasants through the night watches.

Placing the militia under martial law had a noticeable effect on the morale of the Governments troops, officers asserted. Each man, informed that he would be shot if he retreated against orders, stood his ground, they said.

"How to Fight"

Many of the raw recruits, but a few days out of stores, factories and offices, guarded as their dearest possession a series of seven well-thumbed pamphlets entitled "How to Fight."

Issued by the Communist Party, the pamphlets provide rudimentary military information. In simple words, they give instructions for protection against air attack, and instructions on firing a rifle, and digging trenches.

In Madrid the aftermath of the dramatic meeting of Cortes, assembled under the droning protection of aircraft circling overhead to ward against fascist attack, saw all political groups of the Government welded together practically for the first time since the rebellion began 77 days ago.

Premier Gets United Support

Popular Front parties, particularly the Center, following the action of Cortes in voting autonomy to northern Basque provinces, pledged renewed support to Premier Francisco Largo Caballero's Government.

The gravity of the situation which led Popular Front quarters to urge mobilization of every gun and all reserve manpower provoked bitter comments on the "farce of non-intervention" by the Communist newspaper Mundo Obrero.

The paper criticized the democratic countries of Europe for what it charged was their responsibility in prolonging the uprising of the first days into a civil war of months.

Town Without a Crime

ENDICOTT, N. Y., Oct. 1 (AP)—Police Chief Leory E. Wike reported today that this village had completed a full year without a major crime, a record for recent years. September fines amounted to $1000, he added, also a record for one month.

Fascist Troops Control Main Highways to Madrid

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TOLEDO, Spain, Oct. 2—Fascist legions under Gen. Francisco Franco advanced yesterday on three highways toward Madrid in what insurgent leaders hoped would be wedges blocking off revenues of retreat for the Government forces.

One column marched toward Naval Carnero, a second to beyond Illescas and a third on Aran Juez. Each of the cities is on a main highway leading into Madrid from the south.

Aran Juez, southeast of Madrid, was General Franco's main objective. If his troops should capture this city, he will have cut off the three main escape arteries south of the capital.

Troops under Gen. Emilio Mola in the north control the two main highways into Madrid from that direction.

If the insurgents should keep the troops in control of all these highways, the only road open to retreating Government forces out of Madrid would be the highway to Valencia which runs dangerous close to fascist territory around Guadalajara.

Madrid Informs Geneva Evidence Backs Charge Reich-Italy Aid Rebels

GENEVA, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Madrid Government informed the League of Nations today that it had evidence that Germany and Italy, despite the European nonintervention pact and previous protests, were continuing to help Spanish insurgents in a military way.

The note gave 15 alleged instances of such assistance. It stated that 13 big German airplanes arrived at Tetuan, Spanish Morocco, on Sept. 20, and transported insurgent foreign legionnaires to Seville. It also contended that the Italian merchant ship Alicantino on Sept. 12 disembarked gas bombs, airplanes and arms near Tetuan.

MADRID, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Heraldo de Madrid, in a full-page exposure of violations of the non-intervention pact," today publishes what it asserted to be documentary evidence that Italy is aiding the Spanish insurgents with men and munitions.

The newspaper said that the documents, now in the possession of the Spanish Consulate at Oran in Algeria, disclosed that "more than 100 Italian aviators now are quartered at Palma, Mallorca, ready for service to the enemy as they are needed."

Other allegations:

"The motorship Ciudad de Palma, escorted by an Italian destroyer, on Aug. 27 unloaded 160 tons of war material at Palma.

"Three Italian bombers, escorted by an Italian pursuit plane, were delivered at Palma Aug. 29. Three more Italian bombers were delivered to Palma, Sept. 6.

"On Sept. 7, the Italian ship Nereide, from Genoa, delivered 360 tons of war material to Palma for shipment, including a quantity of large aerial bombs, several fighting planes, 250 tankards of aviation fuel, eight anti-aircraft guns, stocks and hand grenades, a radio field station, extra airplane motors and various other materials of war."

Mexico Supports Madrid Regime Before Assembly

GENEVA, Oct. 2 (AP)—Mexico proclaimed its "material co-operation with the legitimate Spanish Government" at Madrid before the League of Nations Assembly today while the Insurgent Junta of Spain informed the League, by mail, of the "crimes" it attributed to Government forces.

Narcisso Bassolls, the Mexican delegate, declared that Mexico's policy was based on a "solid legal foundation" as well as on comprehension of the Spanish problem because "Mexico has also suffered from a plague of anti-social coups d'état."

The Spanish conflict, said Señor Bassolls, has focused attention on the "urgency" of applying "prevailing forms of international law."

The "yellow and red" pamphlet from the Burgos Junta, containing a narrative of "outrages" charged to the Popular Front Government of Spain, was attributed to former Spanish Consul-General Texidor, who resigned his Geneva post to join the insurgent side.

It was distributed by order of Gen. Francisco Franco, dictator-

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Smith Urges Support For Governor Landon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Alfred E. Smith, upon whom the Democratic party has bestowed the highest honors it can give during the 33 years of his public life, has cast off the "regularity" which for so long made him a partisan exemplar and is before the country today in the role of campaign speaker for the Republican national ticket. It was done with invective for the New Deal surpassing even his now famous speech in Washington last January before the American Liberty League, and before an audience moreover constituted of those who were in the vanguard of those who opposed him for the Presidency in 1928.

The speech was made under the auspices of the Independent Coalition of American Women, feminine campaign auxiliary of the league of which he was a founder, at Carnegie Hall last night, when Mr. Smith gave a performance at strictest variance with anything in even his long and spectacular career in showmanship. It was the dramatization of the "take a walk" phrase with which he and other "Jeffersonian" Democrats addressed the country before the convening of the National Democracy at Philadelphia last summer.

Brown Derby in Hand

Neither Mr. Smith nor any of his other distinguished dissidents staged their act at that meeting, but, with his brown derby in his hand and in the burning phrases of revolt that somehow became primarily a defense of his own position, Mr. Smith performed it to perfection last night in a hall comfortably filled and with a few standees over. The well-dressed crowd in attendance—admission was by ticket only—applauded with gratification.

To the veteran observers in politics the Smith speech appeared today primarily a personal defense and only secondly an attack on the New Deal—the Roosevelt—version of democracy. In much the same terms with which he carried to the national rostrum in 1928 the preachment of repeal of prohibition, Mr. Smith explained his new alignment as further evidence that in public issues he had never "ducked, dodged or pussy-footed."

It was, however, the "grudge" he was reported to have against Franklin D. Roosevelt for winning in the bitter nomination contest in Chicago in 1932 and the charge that "Al" Smith had gone "high hat" after his American Liberty League speech that chiefly occupied Mr. Smith as he launched his "big circuit" of five speeches against the re-election of the Roosevelt-Garner ticket.

Landon Emblems Shown

Most of the buttonholes of the persons listening to his widely heralded formal desertion of his national party standard wore the Landon sunflower emblem, and, as they filed out of the hall, surrounding the famous Democrat with a preponderantly feminine group of admirers, the remarks were of the order that "Al certainly came out flat-footed"; and "he was grand."

In the context of his remarks it was noticeable that while he gave special mention to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, his invective failed to extend to the Governor of New York, Herbert H. Lehman, up for re-election.

Text of Speech

The text of Mr. Smith's speech was in part as follows:

I desire at the outset to thank the National Coalition of American Women for this opportunity to address their organization and their guests here in New York city.

Before I get started I want to deal very briefly with one of the chief characteristics of the New Deal. That characteristic is, be sure that you heap plenty of abuse on anybody that happens to disagree with you. Unless you are ready to subscribe for the New Deal 100 per cent and sign your name on the dotted line, you are a tory. You are a prince of privilege. You are a reactionary, or you are an economic royalist.

Bear in mind that nobody escapes that. You come ready for your share of it tomorrow morning.

Breeds Class Hatred

That can be taken lightly, and we can pass it over with a smile, but nevertheless to my way of thinking, that is a rather serious situation in this country, for this reason: It tends to breed class hatred. It tends to set up one class of our people against another, and that is not healthy in this country, and real Democrats do everything they possibly can to escape it.

Let us see what we should really be. The President was speaking at Rollins College in Florida on the 23d of last March, and he voiced a very beautiful sentiment—"Your neighbor," this is what he said: "The good neighbor is not just the man who lives next door to you. The objective includes the relationship of your family to his. It extends to all the people who live in the same block. It spreads to all of the people who live in the same city, the same county, and the same state, and most important of all to the future of our nation, it must and shall extend to all our neighbors. To our fellow citizens in all states and in all regions which make up the nation."

Beautiful Sentiment

That is a beautiful sentiment of brotherly love. That promotes the natural instinct of love of neighbor, but when the President reported to Congress on the state of the nation as he is required to do by the Constitution he had some different things to say about his neighbors in the nation, and in the course of his long report on the state of the Union he used the following:

"Hatred of entrenched unscrupulous money-changers. Their own stubbornness and their own incompetence could hardly cloak the enslavers of the public malefaction that it is being spread. I am confident that Congress is ready and willing to wage increasing warfare."

There is a neighborly spirit for you. Well, I don't want to give my opinion about it. If I can get an opinion that suits the situation better, I think I ought to give it to you. So I will give you the opinion of Gen. Johnson. Gen. Johnson is supporting the New Deal in the columns of the metropolitan newspapers, but immediately following that report on the state of the Union over his own signature, this is what he said about it: "A rabble-rouser. A deliberate appeal to passion. The joy of every advocate of class hatred here and in Russia, makes him chief of the factions of discontent."

I am in complete favor of taking the general's explanation of it.

In January last I made a speech in Washington. I was not cloaked in general terms. I was specific about what I said and I invited criticism in the event that I may be wrong with respect to the record. I took the Democratic platform as it was adopted in Chicago plank by plank and I read it to the assembled guests and I then pointed to the record. I was either right or I was wrong. If I was wrong why it was a perfectly easy thing for any representative of the New Deal to pick up that same platform and point to the accomplishment of the different planks either by legislation or by executive action.

Did anybody attempt that? They did not. But one of the Democratic leaders undertook to make reply to it, and what was the reply? Well, Al has gone high-hat.

That is a perfectly good excuse for disregarding the sacred promise of the party given to the people in 1932. There is another mistake about it. I have a high hat. So has every other man that ever goes to a wedding or a funeral. But I also have a brown derby.

Works for Salary

Another one of the powerful arguments that was made in defense of the New Deal's position against my Washington speech was my business associates. Well, just let me deal with that for about a half a minute. In the true sense of the word, I have no business associates, and by that I mean that I am not engaged with anybody in any business where any of it comes to me. I am a salaried man. I have never been anything else. I am working for a salary. And there isn't any difference between me and any other salaried employee.

Of course, I make no apology for being in business. There is nothing dishonorable about business, whether it be large or whether it be small, or about business men whether they be big or whether they be little, because in the last analysis, we have got to look to the business men of this country if we are going to have a permanent solution of the unemployment question, or any return to anything that looks like permanent prosperity. But in the meantime, the American business man is certainly having a swell time of it getting kicked around all over the lot.

Record at Albany

The President was speaking in Syracuse at the state convention, and he spoke about the record at Albany. He is right. I battled as hard as a man could possibly for the factory laws, for workmen's compensation, for the child welfare bill.

And I stand today just exactly where I stood then. But by contrast with the New Deal performance, let it be noted on the record that every one of these laws were passed within the four walls of the state constitution. Except one, and that was the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The first act was declared void under our constitution by the Court of Appeals, but when the Court of Appeals rendered that decision, the Governor and the Legislature leaders did not go into a huddle and find fault with the court. What did they do? They proposed an amendment to the constitution and they submitted it to the people of the State and the people of the State ratified it and the Workmen's Compensation Act was thereafter enacted in accordance with the constitution.

Had Different System

Of course we had an entirely different system in Albany. The President didn't speak about that. Here is the way he handled it: When the Democrats won in Albany, the counsel to the Governor and the legislative leaders sat down around the table and we prepared the bills that would carry out the platform promises. But down in Washington there was an entirely different procedure. The bills were drawn by the brain trust in the White House and they were sent down to Congress and with them the command: "This must go."

While it is a matter of record that in the newspaper conferences with the newspaper boys, the President himself pointed to the bills that he said were on the "must list." That is something Congress must do. Just consider for a moment the independence of the legislature branch of our Government. Our representatives, the people who are speaking for us, are told what they must do. If the AAA, NRA, the Guffey coal bill, the Bankhead cotton act, the hot-oil bill, and the rest of the unconstitutional enactments were good—if they were good—why is it that the New Deal didn't submit an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so that they could be legally and properly enacted?

I ask the question, and I will answer it myself. The answer to that question is that the New Deal was entirely unwilling to meet the issues of states' rights. They preferred to go up a dark alley and do it under cover, and do it in spite of and not with the consent of the people's Constitution.

Adds No Grudge

There is another great answer. It makes a great hit. It has to be more or less whispered, and the whisperers all have a grudge. Nothing could be as stupid, nor nothing could be as silly as that. I have no grudge against the national administration or anybody connected with it. My fault with them is that they have betrayed the party. They fooled me and they fooled the millions of Democrats that I suggested vote for them.

While we are on the subject of grudges, let me talk to you about a grudge on a grand national scale, and that was set forth in the statement of the chairman of the Democratic National Committee when he said you were on the outside unless you were for Roosevelt before Chicago. If ever there was a narrow, personal and partisan administration, vindictive against everybody that doesn't agree with its leaders it is the New Deal, and that kind of an administration cannot be democratic.

When this Administration came into power on the fourth of March, 1933 the whole country was with them.

The President of the United States was the Count of Monte Cristo. He was sitting pretty on top of the earth and the world belonged to him. He could have commandeered the best brains in this country. No man put any more service under him than they could refuse to Wilson during the period of the war. No man was ever given greater power by Congress, and look at what we got.

It is not a Democratic administration. It is never referred to as such by its own people. It is called a New Deal. You don't hear of Democratic policies, you hear of Roosevelt policies. Why, I don't have to remind the people that live in New York that in 1933 the New Deal party put its own ticket in the field in this city against the regular ticket of the Democratic organization.

Democratic Opposition

How about the Democratic newspapers? The Lord knows there are not many of them in the United States north of the Mason and Dixon line, but within the last two weeks four of the most prominent Democratic newspapers that stood behind the Democratic party in season and out of season, victory or defeat, have declared in their columns that they have gone as far as it is possible for them to go with the New Deal administration.

What about the Democratic senators? There are about seven or eight of them down in Washington that on the floor of the Senate said more caustic and more bitter things about the New Deal than I have so far said tonight or that I even intend to say.

Let's have just one of them, United States Senator Glass, of Virginia. Here is what he says: "The New Deal taken all in all is not only a mistake, it is a disgrace to the nation and the time is not far distant when we shall be ashamed of having wandered so far from the dictates of common sense and common honesty. If it weren't for so many people who depend upon me, and by that I do not mean my family, I would rather have died than lived to see the disgrace of this era."

Former New Dealers

Senator Bailey, Senator Ashurst and our own Senator, Senator Copeland, of New York, have all in their time said harsher and more cruel things about the New Deal party than I did. What about all the men who started out with the New Deal and couldn't last any longer? There is a long list of them that would take me a long while, beginning with Peek, and you read Peek's story in the Saturday Evening Post, and you have something worth while spending an afternoon reading. Read what Jim Warburg said and he was a trusted financial adviser and was a delegate from this country to the monetary conference in London; and above all things, be sure to read what Douglas said, who was the director of the budget.

Well, we are coming near the end of the radio time. Let me just say this: If the Administration in Washington, no matter what it desires to call itself, had lived up to that Democratic platform that was adopted in Chicago in 1932, and if it had remained true to the principles of Jefferson that have kept the Democratic party alive in this country after one bitter defeat after another, if the President himself had made good on his promises, I would not be on this platform tonight.

Here we are, up to our necks in debt; 22,000,000 people getting government relief. Millions out of employment; the farm problem unsolved. After all the power and all the money spent, we find ourselves where? On the dead end street called failure, dismal, dull, dark, drear failure.

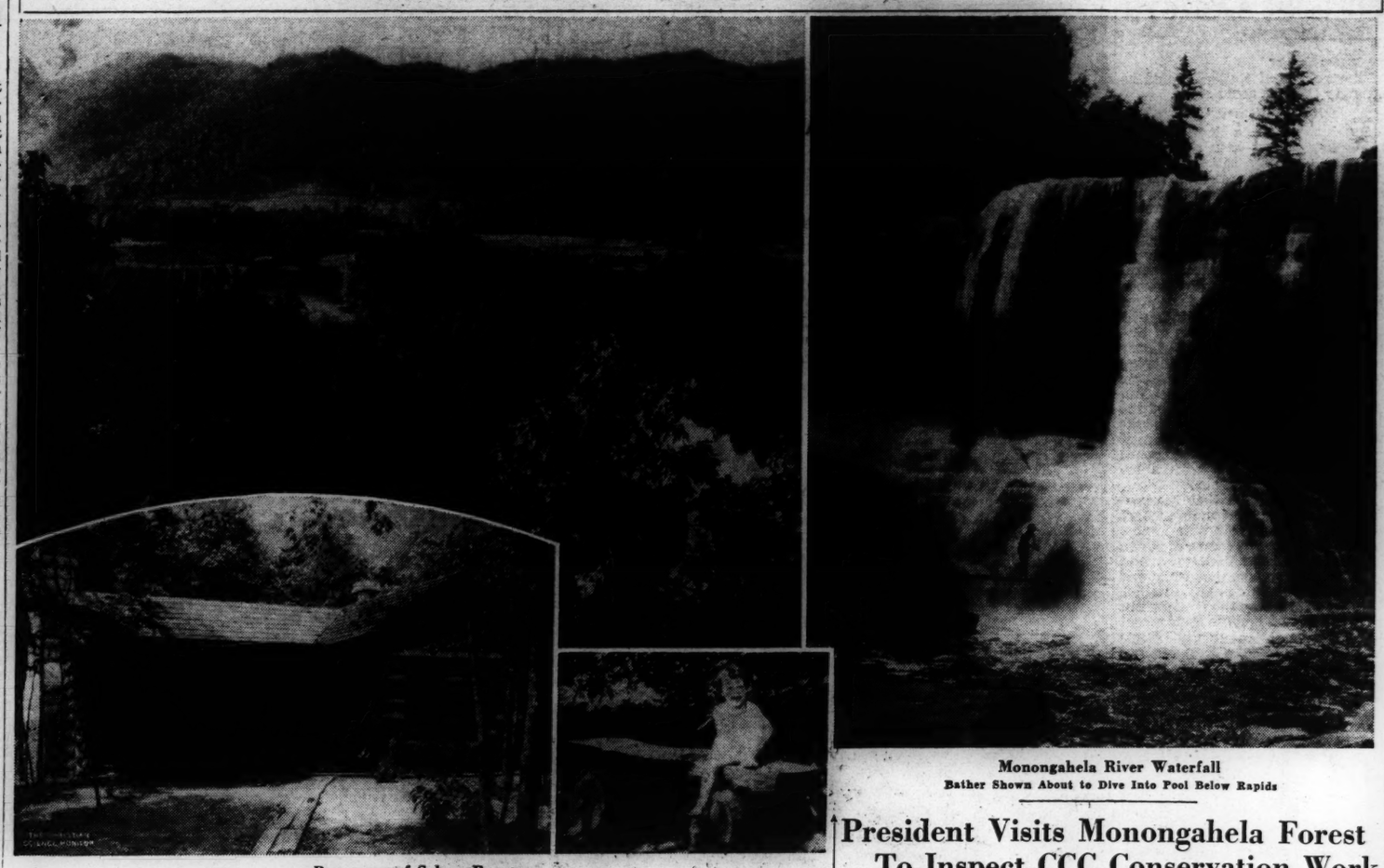
American First

I am on American before I am a Democrat, before I am a Republican, or before I am anything.

I have never in my long public career ducked, dodged, or pussy-footed. I have never found fault with anything unless I was prepared to suggest a remedy, and while I may differ on matters of traditional party policy, I regard these things in the crisis of today as merely my own. I am satisfied as to the basic and fundamental needs of this country, sound and trustworthy, and can be relied upon to cherish and preserve the great principles upon which the country was founded and in my belief, without them it cannot endure.

I firmly believe that the remedy for all the ills that we are suffering from today is the election of Alfred M. Landon.

Mountain Vistas Invite Visitors to Monongahela Forest



Panorama of Sylvan Beauty
Upper—View of the Monongahela Valley
Lower Left—Forest Ranger's Cabin
Lower Right—Rustic Bench in Watoga Park

Monongahela River Waterfall
Bather Shown About to Dive Into Pool Below Rapids

President Visits Monongahela Forest To Inspect CCC Conservation Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELKINS, W. Va., Oct. 2—Monongahela—like magic ripples these euphonious syllables flow from the lips and are like the Indian intonation of gently flowing water.

It was through the autumn-browned Monongahela national forest, still glistening with raindrops that fell during the early part of the day, that President Roosevelt yesterday embarked upon a short motor trip to observe the natural beauties of the hills and to inspect the progress of conservation work done by the CCC.

The route took him to the Mountain State Forest festival where, with several thousand West Virginians gathered on the campus hills of the Elkins-Davis College, the President witnessed the crowning of Miss Mary Jane Bell of Parkersburg as Queen Silvia VII. Preceding the coronation ceremonies, Mr. Roosevelt delivered a short speech which consisted principally of a recitation of conservation work now going forward in the Monongahela national forest.

Stretching its 800,000 wooded acres over eight West Virginia counties, Monongahela national forest has been in the hands of the CCC. Here the young workers have brought about many transformations. Hard trails have been built to scenic spots heretofore inaccessible, among them Blackwater Falls. Also a dozen camp sites have been laid out for tourists, where cabins and fireplaces have been constructed. The Blackwater Falls plunge over a 65-foot precipice into a gaping canyon below. Horseback and hikers' trails have been made through virgin forest and beside streams that rush off unmolested to the more dignified rivers.

New Zealand Towns Vie for Best Mile Of Main Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The Governor General of New Zealand, Lord Galway, is to present a cup to the local body which plants "the best and most artistic mile of main highway." Lord Galway made this announcement in an Arbor Day broadcast to the people of New Zealand. This year Arbor Day, which was instituted in New Zealand more than 40 years ago, was observed with unusual enthusiasm.

In his broadcast address, Lord Galway referred to the ancient practices of the Maori, to whom the whole forest was sacred and it was necessary to make a suitable offering when a tree was felled. The explanation of this attitude to modern minds was that the unnecessary destruction of trees in forests involved a loss to the tribe of shelter, rainfall and timber.

The Maori of old had a very high regard for his trees, and there might be some connection between this and the old English saying that for every tree cut down six young ones should be planted.

The European pioneers of New Zealand, said Lord Galway, had been blamed for unnecessary destruction of forests, but they reasoned that if the land was to be farmed trees must be removed, and then there seemed to be almost limitless supplies of timber. New Zealanders must face the position as they find it today.

Timber Conservation Explained at Tacoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—The qualities of forethought and wisdom brought into play by the United States Forestry service were explained recently at the joint luncheon of the Tacoma Lumbermen's club and the Young Men's Business club by George E. Griffith, regional forester and former superintendent of the Rainier National forest.

"Shall we lock up the timber for those who will come after us?" he asked. "Then use it in such a way as will put another crop upon the hillsides. We have developed the sustained yield management plan. It means living on our income instead of on our principal. The plan is simple. You may have a number of ownerships of an area, however, to deal with. We propose to make the national forest land fit into the picture along with the private lands for the sustained yield program.

"The only reason timber is being cut at a ruinous rate today is the tax the owner is struggling under. He says he is going to get his before the tax collector gets him."

"We are not bureaucrats in our nation's capital, wasting your resources," he continued. "We forestry men are western men, working to make the best use of the timber and we shall expect co-operation in this, the lumber capital of America, to keep it the center of the industry.

The multiple use plan for forest lands contemplates not only the production of lumber, but use of water power, grazing, preservation of wild life, and recreation, the speaker declared.

Washington State Employs 20-Payment Back-Tax Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—A 20-payment plan for the settlement of delinquent taxes having been made legal in 1933 by legislative enactment, the people of this county have availed themselves of this easing in their economic situation by paying delinquent taxes accordingly, in the amount of $3,647,265, according to a recent statement by T. M. Jenner, state tax commissioner.

Those who would save their properties from tax foreclosure sales sign a contract agreeing to pay by the 20-payment plan. Under an important provision of the plan they must keep current taxes paid. Twenty-three per cent of local back taxes are being paid in this manner, Mr. Jenner reports, and thousands of homes and business properties have been saved from court litigation and possible loss.

Morgenthau Refutes Hearst's Editorial

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Commenting on an editorial by William Randolph Hearst attacking the new tri-power monetary agreement, Secretary Morgenthau said yesterday that on one point "his facts are incorrect."

Asked at his press conference whether he had "read Mr. Hearst's editorial this morning," Mr. Morgenthau replied:

"Yes, I did. The only thing I want to say is, his facts are incorrect when he says—'Moreover, what right have we to lend money to France?' We haven't loaned any money to France."

Saying France had repudiated her debt to this couontry, Mr. Hearst asked in his editorial, "Why should hard-earned and no longer abundant American dollars be employed to bolster up the financial and the political structure of France's Red radicalism?"

Mr. Morgenthau then referred to action by the Bank of France in making francs available in New York Wednesday for the settlement of month-end balances by business men who had dealings with France and needed francs to complete their transactions. He described this action as France's way "of participating in the gentlemen's (monetary) agreement." He said that there had been a lack of francs for business purposes because markets in Paris were closed.

In order to prevent "sharpshooters" from making unreasonable profits, he continued, the Bank of France made the francs available through the Federal Reserve bank of New York. This made it possible for business men to meet commitments previously arranged in francs. When the Bourse reopens, he said, such transactions could be handled through regular commercial channels, but the Bank of France acted yesterday "to keep things open." This he held was "a practical thing to do."

Townsend Pension Books Reopened for Lawyer

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (AP)—The books of Dr. Francis E. Townsend's recovery-old age pension organization were reopened yesterday to the attorney for the plaintiff in a $1,000,000 accounting suit against Dr. Townsend and associates.

William G. Rankine, national treasurer, in giving attorney Benjamin F. Sacharow of Cleveland, Ohio, permission to see the books again provided he brought a "reputable" auditor, said he did so only as a matter of courtesy and issued a statement questioning Mr. Sacharow's financial support.

Veterans Uphold Pershing

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 2 (AP)—A resolution noting "with extreme regret" recent criticism by David Lloyd George of Gen. John J. Pershing was adopted unanimously by the Military Order of the World War at its sixteenth annual convention here yesterday. The resolution, which referred to charges of failure to co-operate made against General Pershing by the British wartime Premier, was seconded by a retired lieutenant-general of the British army, Ivor Thord-Gray of Stamford, Conn.

Landon Is Accused Of Violating 20th Fund Confidences

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Charges of violation of confidence were leveled at Governor Landon, Republican presidential nominee, here yesterday following the publication of a statement by him in Topeka in which he voiced strong strictures against the Federal Social Security Act.

Governor Landon based his criticism of the measure on a report made by a research worker of the Twentieth Century Fund, which operates under a grant by Edward A. Filene, Boston philanthropist and supporter of President Roosevelt. He simultaneously made public for the first time the full text of the report, which has been held up in the headquarters of the fund here, where it was stated it had not come before the governing body for action.

Implied Criticism

Strongly implied criticism of Governor Landon for making public the report was contained in statements by Evans Clark, director of the fund, and by John B. Andrews, chairman of the fund's endowment committee on old age security, today. Mr. Clark said the report had been sent to Gov. Landon "with the express stipulation that it was to be treated as strictly confidential."

Mr. Evans embodies these charges in a letter which Governor Landon should get today by air mail.

Mr. Andrews declared it was "disquieting that a confidential document should have been given to the public in this way—especially by one who aspires to the highest administrative position in the country and in a manner which misrepresents its sponsorship."

Persons who studied Governor Landon's criticism of the Social Security Act on the basis of the report by the Twentieth Century Fund's research worker declared he left out parts of the data which gave another view of the picture than that which he presented. They declared that far from condemning the Social Security Act as a whole, sections of the report not quoted by Governor Landon hold the old-age provisions of the measure to be "a significant beginning."

They called attention to parts of the report which stress that the imperfections of the act were becoming more and more apparent "even to those who heartily support its purpose," and that "its critics included many of those who were its original sponsors and who are now concerned with its successful administration.

Hurt by Depression

"However," the report continues, "the very nature of the problem in the United States was such that an ideal situation, at least at the outset, was impossible. The framers of the act were faced with the necessity of providing immediate relief for those already aged and destitute and for establishing a permanent and systematic method for financing the retirement of superannuated workers in the future.

"The task was made more difficult by the fact that the program was initiated in the midst of a severe depression when the resources of the government were strained by the heavy burden of financing relief and recovery measures in the face of deficient revenues. Furthermore, the program had to be planned in recognition of the inevitable increase in the proportion of old persons in the population and, therefore, in the future costs of providing security in old age.

"The task was further complicated by considerations of constitutionality and by formidable difficulties of administration. As a result of all these factors, it was inevitable that the legislation would be unsatisfactory from many points of view.

"In considering the inadequacies and shortcomings of the act, full credit should be given to it as a result of achievement and as a foundation on which a satisfactory structure of old-age security may eventually be built."

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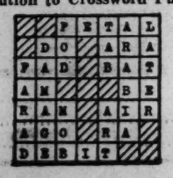

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Radio Audience Hears Roosevelt, Knox, Smith Successively in One Night

Col. Knox Quotes Roosevelt Words In Deficit Attack

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 2 (AP)—The campaign artillery of Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential nominee, smoked today from a new assault on President Roosevelt, delivered at close range.

Colonel Knox walked on Pittsburgh's political stage 30 minutes before the President spoke in the same city, only six blocks away last night, and used the occasion to reopen previous charges that money policies of the Administration endanger insurance and savings.

Knox Quotes Roosevelt

The Republican quoted a speech which the President delivered four years ago in Pittsburgh, when campaigning against the Hoover Administration.

"It is not easy to describe the character of this spending," Colonel Knox said as he assailed the President for "squandering." "In your city, just four years ago, Governor Roosevelt used up all the really suitable words, about some relatively small deficits the Republican Administration had at that time."

He quoted the President as calling the Hoover Administration's financing "reckless and extravagant," and asked, "If a deficit of one and a half billions makes us 'catch our breath,' what does a four and three-quarter billion deficit make us catch?"

Renews References

It was in Pennsylvania, in an Allentown speech on Sept. 5, that Colonel Knox first made his claim that "no insurance policy is secure, no savings account is safe" because of Administration practices. He renewed references to insurance and savings accounts last night, quoting insurance organizations.

The nominee declared his statement was "distorted by partisans of the New Deal," but asserted "the bomb blew up in their faces." He quoted a resolution by the National Fraternal Congress, declaring that the investment income necessary for the security of insurance reserves was seriously impaired by the Government's policies.

"The insurance men know," Colonel Knox said. He described both banks and insurance companies as gorged with federal bonds, and added "they must keep on buying them to keep their abnormal market price from collapsing."

Charges Waste

Col. Frank Knox
Renews Attack on President in Pittsburgh Speech

Landon Is Leading Literary Digest's Poll in 21 States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Gov. Alfred M. Landon is leading in 21 states total of 290 votes, as compared with 10 states controlling 111 electoral votes, where President Roosevelt holds the advantage, according to the latest report of the Literary Digest nationwide poll made public today.

The present count, however, cuts the Landon lead to less than 3 to 2 in a total of 756,807 ballots from the 31 states thus far registered, with 438,601 of the votes for Landon; 282,524 for Roosevelt and 29,083 for Representative William Lemke, Union party nominee.

Ten more states are added in the new tally to the 21 last week, with Governor Landon leading in eight and President Roosevelt in two. The latter's advantage is confined to the southern bloc of states and Oklahoma, Texas and Utah.

Governor Landon on the other hand, has the edge in Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska North and South Dakota, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York.

Mr. Lemke continues to poll less than 10 per cent of the total ballots in his home-state of Minnesota, and less than that in the other states recorded; the vote for the other minor candidates thus far is: Norman Thomas, Socialist party, 3242; Earl Browder, Communist, 1523; D. Leigh Colvin, Prohibition party, 1456, and John W. Aiken, Socialist-Labor, 191.

Wallace Urges Norris Election

BEATRICE, Neb., Oct. 2 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, last night linked an appeal for the re-election of Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, veteran independent Republican, with a statement that Gov. Alfred M. Landon is asking a return to "1932 conditions."

Of Senator Norris, whose independent candidacy was the support of the state Democratic organization although former Representative Terry Carpenter is the Democratic nominee, Mr. Wallace said, "This grand old warrior has fought and won more battles for human rights than any man in Congress. . . . I came to Nebraska today first of all to express my profound respect for him and my great hope that the people of Nebraska will return him to the United States Senate where he can continue his devoted service to government for the people."

Family Tree in Full Bloom

JUNCTION CITY, Kan. (AP)—Three hundred members of the Gfeller family attended the family's fourth annual reunion near here this summer. The family tree, containing 1068 names, traces the family from Peter Gfeller, who settled in Alida, Kan., in 1875.

President Says He Invested in America

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 2 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's speech last night at Forbes Field:

A baseball park is a good place to talk about box scores. Tonight I am going to talk to you about the box score of the Government of the United States. I am going to tell you the story of our fight to beat down the depression and win recovery. From where I stand it looks as if the game is pretty well in the bag.

I am convinced that when government finance or any other finance is honest—and when all the cards are on the table—there are no higher mathematics about it. It is just plain, scoreboard arithmetic.

When the present management of your team took charge, the national scoreboard looked pretty bad. In fact, it looked so much like a shut-out that you voted a change of management in order to give the country a chance to win the game. And today we are winning it.

Attack on Crisis

When the new management came to Washington, we began to make our plans—plans to meet the immediate crisis—and plans that would carry the people of the country back to decent prosperity.

We saw the millions out of work, the business concerns running in the red, the banks closing. Our national income had declined over 50 per cent—and, what was worse, it showed no prospect of recuperating by itself. By national income I mean the total of all income of all the 125,000,000 people in this country—the total of all the pay envelopes, the farm sales, all the profits of all the businesses, of all the individuals and corporations of America.

During the four lean years before this administration took office, that national income had declined from 81 billions a year to 38 billions a year—in short, you and I—all of us together—were making 43 billion dollars less in 1932 than we made in 1929.

National Income Index

Now, the rise and fall of national income—since it tells the story of how much you and I and everybody else are making—is an index of the rise and fall of national prosperity. It is also an index of the prosperity of the Government. The money to run the Government comes from taxes; and the tax revenue in turn depends for its size on the size of the national income. When incomes and values and transactions are on the down-grade, then tax receipts go on the down-grade too.

If the national income continues to decline then the Government cannot run without going into the red. The only way to keep a government out of the red is to keep the people out of the red. We had to balance the budget of the of the American people before we could balance the budget of the National Government.

That makes common sense, doesn't it?

The box score when the Democratic Administration came to bat in 1933 showed a net deficit in our national accounts of about $3,000,000,000 accumulated in the three previous years.

National income was in a downward spiral. Federal Government revenues were in a downward spiral. To pile on vast new taxes would get us nowhere because values were going down.

On top of having to meet the ordinary expenses of government, I recognized the obligation of the Federal Government to feed and take care of the growing army of homeless and destitute unemployed.

Something had to be done. A national choice had to be made. We could do one of two things. Some people—who sat across my desk in those days—urged me to let nature take its course, and continue a policy of doing nothing. I rejected that advice. Nature was in an angry mood.

Ruin in Advice

To have accepted this advice would have meant a continued wiping out of people of small means—the continued loss of their homes and farms and small businesses into the hands of people who still had enough capital left to pick up those homes and farms and businesses at bankruptcy prices.

It would have meant, in a very short time, the loss of all the resources of a multitude of individuals and families and small corporations. You would have seen a concentration of property ownership in the hands of 1 or 2 per cent of the population, a concentration unequalled in any great nation since the days of the later Roman Empire.

Protected Small Business

And so the program of this Administration has protected the small business, the small corporation, the small shop from the wave of deflation which threatened them.

We realize then, as we do now, that the vast army of small business men, factory owners and shop owners form the backbone—together with our farmers and workers—of the industrial life of America. In our long-range plan we recognized that the prosperity of America depended upon, and would continue to depend upon, the prosperity of them all.

I rejected that advice for an additional reason. I had promised, and my Administration was determined, to keep the people of the United States from starvation.

Bread Lines Without Bread

I refused to leave human needs solely in the hands of local communities — local communities which themselves were almost bankrupt.

To have accepted that advice would have been to offer bread lines again to the American people, knowing this time that in many places the lines would last far longer than the bread. In those dark days, between us and a balanced budget, stood millions of needy Americans, denied the promise of an American life.

To balance our budget in 1933 or 1934 or 1935 would have been a crime against the American people. To do so we would either have had to make a capital levy that would have been confiscatory, or we would have had to set our face against human suffering with callous indifference. When Americans suffered, we refused to pass by on the other side. Humanity came first.

Noose Had to Be Broken

No one lightly lays a burden on the income of a nation. But this vicious tightening circle of our declining national income simply had to be broken. The bankers and the industrialists of the nation cried aloud that private business was powerless to break it. They turned, as they had a right to turn, to the Government. We accepted the final responsibility of government, after all else had failed, to spend money when no one else had money left to spend.

I adopted, therefore, the other alternative. I cast aside a do-nothing or a wait-and-see policy.

As a first step in our program we had to stop the quick spiral of deflation and decline in the national income. Having stopped them, we went on to restore purchasing power, to raise values, and to start the national income upward.

In 1933 we reversed the policy of the previous Administration. For the first time since the depression you had a Congress and an Administration in Washington which had the courage to provide the necessary resources which private interests no longer had or no longer dared to risk.

This cost money. We knew in March, 1933, that it would cost money. We knew that it would cost money for several years to come.

The people themselves understood that in 1933. They understood it in 1934 when they gave the Administration a full indorsement of its policy. They knew in 1935, and they know in 1936, that the plan is working.

Now let us look at the cost. Since we could not get the money by taxes we borrowed it, and increased the public debt.

Where Money Went

President Hoover's administration increased the national debt in the net amount of over $3,000,000,000 in three depression years and there was little to show for it. My administration has increased the national debt in the net amount of about $8,000,000,000 and there is much to show for it.

Put that figure of $8,000,000,000 out here on the scoreboard and let me tell you where the dollars went.

Over a billion and a half went to the payment of the World War veterans' bonus this year instead of in 1945. That payment is now out of the way, and is no longer a future obligation of the Government.

Investing in America

As for the other $6,500,000,000 of the deficit, we didn't just spend money—we spent it for something. America got something for what we spent—conservation of human resources through CCC camps and work relief; conservation of natural resources of water, soil and forest; billions for security and a better life. While many who criticize today were selling America short, we were investing in the future of America.

Contrast these expenditures and what we got for them with certain other expenditures of the American people in the years between 1920 and 1930. During that period not merely eight billions but many more billions came out of American pockets and were sent abroad—to foreign countries where the money was used for increasing foreign armaments, for building foreign factories to compete with us, for building foreign model dwellings, swimming pools and slaughter houses, for giving employment to the foreign unemployed—foreign boondoggling, if you will.

Most Gone for Good

Those dollars were just as good American money—just as hard-earned—just as much the reward of our thrift—as the dollars we have spent at home giving work to the unemployed. Most of those dollars sent abroad are gone for good. Those billions, lost to us under previous administrations, do not include the other billions loaned by the United States to foreign governments during and immediately after the war.

I ask you the simple question: hasn't it been a sounder investment for us during these past three years to spend eight billions for American industry, American farms, American homes and the care of American citizens?

I have used the figure of eight billion dollars as representing the net increase in our national debt. Immediately people will rush into print or run to the microphone to tell you that my arithmetic is all wrong.

What of Assets?

They will tell you that the increase in the national debt is $13,000,000,000 instead of eight. That is technically and morally just as correct as if someone were to try to scare you about the condition of your bank by telling you of its liabilities and not telling you of its assets.

That is technically and morally just as correct as telling you good people here in Pennsylvania that none of your bank deposits or insurance policies are sound.

When you are told that the United States Treasury has $13,000,000,000 more of liabilities than it had in 1933, you should also be told that it has $6,000,000,000 of increased assets to set off against these liabilities.

In three years our net national debt has increased $8,000,000,000. But in two years of the late war it increased as much as $25,000,000,000. National defense and the future of America were involved in 1917. National defense and the future of America were involved in 1933. Don't you believe that the saving of America has been cheap at that price? It was more than defense—it was more than rescue. It was an investment in the future of America.

And, incidentally, tonight is an anniversary in the affairs of our Government which I wish to celebrate with you and the American people. It is Oct. 1, and it marks the end of a whole year in which there has been not a single national bank failure in the United States. It has been 55 years since that kind of a record has been established. You and I can take this occasion to rejoice in that record. It is proof that the program has worked.

Compare the scoreboard which you have in Pittsburgh now with the scoreboard which you had when I stood here at second base in this field four years ago. At that time, as I drove through these great valleys, I could see mile after mile of this greatest mill and factory area in the world a dead panorama of silent black structures and smokeless stacks. I saw idleness and hunger instead of the whirl of machinery. Today as I came north from West Virginia I saw mines operating, I found bustle and life, the hiss of steam, the ring of steel on steel—the roaring song of industry.

And now a word as to this foolish fear about the crushing load the debt will impose upon your children and mine. This debt is not going to be paid by oppressive taxation on future generations. It is not going to be paid by taking away the hard-won savings of the present generation.

It is going to be paid out of an increased national income and increased individual income produced by increasing national prosperity.

The deficit of the National Government has been steadily declining for three years running, although technically this year it did not decline, because we paid the bonus this year instead of in 1945. Without the bonus the deficit would have declined this year.

The truth is that we are doing better than we anticipated in 1933. The national income has gone up faster than we dared then to hope. Deficits have been less than we expected. Treasury receipts are increasing.

The national income was $38,000,000,000 in 1932. In 1935 it was $53,000,000,000, and this year it will be well over $60,000,000,000. If it keeps on rising at the present rate, as I am confident that it will—the receipts within a year or two will be sufficient to care for all ordinary and relief expenses of the Government—in other words, to balance the annual budget.

The Government of this great nation, solvent, sound in credit, is coming through a crisis as grave as war without having sacrificed American democracy or the ideals of American life.

Court Weighs Prial Plea For Primaries Recount

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Justice Bernard L. Shientag of the New York State Supreme Court has under advisement today the application of Frank J. Prial for a court order for recount of the ballots for president of the board of aldermen in the primary election here last month. Mr. Prial lost to William F. Brunner, sheriff of Queens, who was the choice of Tammany Hall and its allies.

Indications today were that Justice Shientag's decision would be delayed until next Monday. Meanwhile he has ordered Mr. Brunner's counsel and the board of elections to file opposing affidavits denying Mr. Prial's charge that fraud was committed in the election.

Landon Welcomes Support of Smith; Hoover at Parley

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 2 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon pressed his campaign for the presidency today with the active support of the chief rivals in the 1928 contest—Alfred E. Smith and Herbert Hoover.

The nominee, shortly after a conference on political strategy with Mr. Hoover, Republican victor in 1928, welcomed the support of Mr. Smith, Democratic loser.

Hoover Heads East

Mr. Hoover conferred with Governor Landon last night and left to campaign in the East, beginning in Philadelphia, Oct. 16. "The Republican cause is making progress," Mr. Hoover told newsmen adding that "What I'm going to say about this campaign, I'll say before a microphone. That's the place to do the talking now."

The Governor was asked for comment on Mr. Smith's address in New York appealing for his election. "I deeply appreciate the support of Alfred E. Smith, a great Democrat and a great American," Mr. Landon told reporters. "He has placed country above partisanship. The issues of this campaign are so fundamental they transcend party lines.

Shoulder to Shoulder

"This election will decide the form of government we shall pass on to future generations. I am happy to fight shoulder to shoulder with such leaders as Alfred E. Smith in this contest for the preservation of American principles."

Whisked to the Executive Mansion immediately upon his arrival, Mr. Hoover talked with Governor Landon for 55 minutes. When asked later whether any major decisions had been reached, Governor Landon replied negatively.

Mr. Hoover, replying to questions, said he thought the public reaction to Governor Landon's radio addresses was "good"; that the Republican campaign "is making progress," in "a general forward movement, and that he would enjoy a fried chicken dinner with newsmen—"off the record."

Western Canada's Longest Bridge To Be Ready Next Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The New Westminster bridge across the Fraser river, largest span in western Canada, which was built to accommodate travel from the United States, is expected to be opened to traffic by this time next year, according to an announcement by the British Columbia Government. Piers of the structure, which will cost about $3,500,000 and will be high enough to permit the passage of the largest ships up the Fraser river, are in an advanced stage of construction now and the approaches on either side of the river are nearly complete. Meanwhile the need of the bridge has been demonstrated by the continual traffic congestion on the existing span, which is considered obsolete.

Tolls will be imposed as soon as the new bridge is opened, to repay the Government for the cost of building it.

Miami Builds New Homes

A total of 167 one-family dwellings were constructed during the month of August in Miami and Miami Beach.

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Latest Returns in Digest Poll

Fifth returns of the 1936 Presidential Poll from the Literary Digest of Oct. 3:

	Landon 1936 Vote	Roosevelt 1936 Vote	Lemke 1936 Vote	Turnover Vote From 1932: Dem. now for Landon	Rep. now for Roosevelt	Rep. now for Lemke	Dem. now for Lemke
Alabama	812	3,543	16	349	104	...	15
Arizona	683	599	23	193	67	4	9
Arkansas	1,968	5,819	94	676	172	9	64
California	31,588	28,789	1,833	5,924	5,349	549	966
Colorado	1,433	889	54	248	103	16	31
Florida	2,406	3,676	69	828	273	15	46
Georgia	1,669	6,972	17	818	167	2	13
Idaho	1,508	994	64	287	143	18	33
Illinois	12,409	5,484	459	2,232	1,006	116	288
Indiana	35,922	22,599	1,857	6,422	3,810	412	1,149
Iowa	27,976	16,355	2,524	5,403	2,784	503	1,638
Kansas	2,196	1,730	67	421	391	16	37
Louisiana	1,994	4,882	510	918	266	19	419
Maine	9,429	4,271	340	1,261	508	47	224
Michigan	7,784	3,704	575	1,324	733	139	332
Minnesota	25,958	17,802	4,663	5,041	3,135	673	3,363
Mississippi	634	4,872	30	292	61	1	24
Missouri	6,788	7,180	258	1,452	874	38	173
Montana	1,078	771	48	189	141	13	21
Nebraska	2,512	1,912	88	647	275	34	54
New Jersey	47,895	23,464	2,120	7,160	6,542	384	1,433
New York	81,463	28,451	5,317	12,912	5,982	1,214	3,410
North Dakota	743	661	145	299	128	30	92
Ohio	43,700	26,145	4,430	7,479	4,805	909	2,880
Oklahoma	6,577	7,846	103	1,986	626	19	66
Oregon	3,946	3,705	268	692	562	81	131
Pennsylvania	66,030	27,915	2,566	11,048	5,058	486	1,681
South Dakota	2,326	1,333	182	611	270	32	126
Texas	6,238	17,004	231	2,887	775	25	172
Utah	579	474	18	120	121	3	12
Washington	2,348	1,884	108	866	300	34	83
Totals	438,601	282,524	29,083	80,695	43,541	5,811	18,955

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Soviet Railways Militarized; Uniformed Police on All Trains; Kaganovich Efficiency Praised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Russian railway system is being placed on a military basis, in preparation for the war with Germany which Soviet authorities are constantly predicting.

Under the direction of Joseph Stalin's right-hand man, L. M. Kaganovich, and with the assistance of the railway section of the state police—formerly the Gay-pay-oo—practically all railway workers are being given military training, and the police are closely investigating the personal history of every applicant for work. Only those of proven loyalty to the present regime are accepted.

The Commissariat of the Interior is unostentatiously increasing its railway police section, which at the same time is exercising wider supervision of all railway workers.

Police on Every Train

Uniformed police accompany every train and are active in every railway station, locomotive or repair shop. Officers of the railway police, as one section of the state police, have the right to overrule even important civilian officials in operation of the railways.

The railway police are perhaps more numerous and important in Soviet Russia than in any other country, because the Soviet system demands closer supervision of the conduct of its citizens than most other governmental systems. Thousands—perhaps millions—of Soviet citizens have been exiled from the chief cities, which they are forbidden to visit. One of the functions of the railway police is to see that these prohibitions are observed.

Every Soviet citizen must carry a passport at all times, and when he travels the railway police may ask him to show it. If he has committed any offense, it is marked on his passport.

The railway police also help to facilitate the movement of important travelers. Most Soviet trains are invariably crowded to capacity, and even higher officials sometimes cannot get tickets for emergency journeys from the railway ticket offices. The police hold some tickets in reserve for such occasions.

The railway section of the Gay-pay-oo was organized during the civil wars following the Russian revolution, and has never been disbanded, although the Gay-pay-oo has never been reorganized under the Commissariat of the Interior.

They Are Supreme

The railway police have become powerful and efficient, with undisputed authority over the railways. Two or three years ago, it seemed possible that their functions might be limited to guarding the railways against theft and unauthorized travelers. But their importance has now become greater than ever, as railways are militarized.

Military training has now become practically compulsory for all male railway workers, and many women. A large part of them have qualified as sharpshooters, and proudly wear the badges which indicate this accomplishment. They are organized into companies and battalions, and drill in their spare time. Many new workers are former Red Army men who have served their time. They often volunteer as unpaid instructors for other workers.

Kaganovich's Success

In his year as Commissar of Railways, Mr. Kaganovich has notably improved the railways. He was given full power and unlimited funds when he gave up several other important jobs to devote his entire time to the railways. In one year freight carloadings have risen from 59,000 to 100,000 daily, and passenger trains have recently become more punctual and cleaner, although the demand for tickets still far exceeds the supply, and many executives must wait for days to make important trips. Mr. Kaganovich has organized the Stakanoff movement among railway workers with noteworthy success.

The break-down of Russia's railways during the World War and subsequent civil wars was so complete that recovery is still in process. Neutral observers agreed that railways were a major defect in the Soviet industrial and military organization even as recently as a year ago. But the immense amount of money and materials poured into the railways during the past year under Mr. Kaganovich's direction is beginning to show results.

At the same time it is apparent that the railways are being developed as an integral part of the war machine, closely co-ordinated with the Red Army through the link provided by the railway section of the state police.

Directory Publishers Elect

DETROIT, Oct. 2 (AP)—Lew Williams Jr. of Cincinnati, Ohio, was elected president of the Association of North American Directory Publishers at an annual meeting here last night. Other officers named included T. A. Tarrant, New Haven, Conn., second vice-president; R. Walter Lovell, Montreal, third vice-president; H. J. Farnham, New Haven, Conn., fourth vice-president, and E. J. Loranger of New York, secretary-treasurer.

New Wonders of Research

Button and switch devices on Boulder Dam circuits keep power from causing smashups.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Westinghouse engineers at work on the Boulder Dam power transmission project are installing automatic devices capable of handling an electrical force which in case of short-circuits might accomplish more damage than a runaway locomotive in a railroad yard.

Under the prosaic title of "supervisory control," along the 270-mile power line carrying some 287,000 volts of electric current from the dam to Los Angeles, there will be unattended electrical stations each automatically equipped to control service even to the extent of reporting varying conditions by highly sensitive equipment.

Power units may be started or stopped, circuit breakers tripped on or off, and meter readings or other recordings instantly relayed to Boulder Dam headquarters as the line supervisor at his desk presses control buttons.

By remote control the supervisor can open or shut either of two circuit breakers in an unattended station. He can tell the "on" or "off" position of any of 14 other circuit breakers; and in addition, he can operate mechanisms on a high-voltage transformer as required by conditions on the transmission system.

The signal system at headquarters consists of a bank of small green, white and red lamps. These change color, blink, or switch from one degree of brilliance to another, as they indicate conditions at an unattended station. Meter readings and other records are obtained by synchronizing instruments located at distant points.

Superimposing a high frequency "carrier current" on the same low frequency lines which carry 287,000 volts, the entire power system is linked from the generating station at Boulder Dam, through intermediate stations to the terminal station at Los Angeles. By means of this high frequency current is carried the control of the relaying devices which respond instantly to abnormal conditions on the line and act through circuit breakers to correct them.

The system includes four stations, and should trouble develop on any one section of line between intermediate stations, circuit breakers would automatically open, and the current load would be shifted to another line.

Westinghouse

Electricity Rampant and Obedient

Left—Arc of 5000 Amperes and 115 Volts Out of Control. Right—Westinghouse Engineer Dr. A. C. Jennings Explains How Contact Chamber in Load Center Can Interrupt Heavy Current Without "Distress"

'Wise Old Owl' Declared Mistaken Ancient Fancy

Col. H. P. Sheldon of the Biological Survey is vexed with children's books giving credit to the owl for being a wise bird. "The owl is a fool," said the Colonel, "and you can quote me on that."

The Greeks started the story, he told the Associated Press, when they assigned the horned owl to Pallas Athena as emblem of wisdom. Once launched, the fable has continued through the ages. "The whole thing is wrong," he explained; "the owl is like a lot of people—he doesn't say much because he doesn't know anything to say. It has always puzzled me how the Greeks were taken in by a bass voice saying 'Who—Who?'"

Greenland and Iceland Called Remnants of Bridge

Further evidence substantiating the theory that at some time in the past a land bridge existed between America and Europe has been found in the discovery of a reptillian skeleton in Scotland. This skeleton is now in a museum in Aberdeen, Scotland.

Dr. C. L. Camp, director of the Museum of Paleontology, University of California, visited the museum this summer and found the fossil to be very clearly a crocodile-like reptile of the Triassic Era, some 200 million years ago—a type found in abundance in Arizona's Painted Desert region.

Thus Dr. Camp has come to reason that a land bridge between the British Isles and America must have existed, to allow this reptile to spread over two continents. He believes Greenland and Iceland may be remains of this strip of land.

Lost Continent Theory Is Fiction, Botanist Says

At Harvard's Tercentenary Conference of arts and sciences, Dr. Elmer D. Merrill, late director of the New York Botanical Garden, labeled the "Lost Continents of Atlantis and Mu" to be "purely fiction."

Had they existed, he said, they would have left at least one plant of common parentage to both Europe and eastern America, or Asia and western America. No such plant has ever been known to exist, except those spread by relatively modern civilization.

"This fact," he said, "has a very striking bearing on certain persistent claims made regarding the origins of pre-Columbian civilizations in America, and may be accepted as reasonably good proof that no ancient contacts between the continents of Europe and America existed.

"Botanical, zoological and agricultural evidence," he said, "in pre-Columbian civilization in America were autochthonous, gradually developed here over a period of many centuries, quite as parallel early civilizations were developed in Eurasia, the one having no influence on the other until after the period of European expansion following the Middle Ages.

"Man entered North America from Asia, a primitive nomad, depending on his prowess as a hunter and fisher. With him he brought a dog, proved by the fact that a dog is the only domesticated animal common to both continents."

Mountains Reconstructed To Explain Ice Sheet

In Great Britain, H. Edward Forrest, fellow of the Linnean Society, and author of "The Atlantean Continent" and its bearing on the Great Ice Age, lists a number of herbs common to both the Old World and the New. Among the outstanding species he lists Spiranthes romanzoffiana, Sisyrhynchium anceps and californicum, Naias flexilis, Eriocaulon septangulare, Juncus tenuis and Polygonum sagittifolium.

"It is difficult to believe," he writes, "that waterweeds such as Potamogeton and Alisma could have reached their present habitats by an Arctic route. If, however, they were denizens of the lakes and marshes of an Atlantean Continent in Miocene and Pliocene (comparatively recent) times, their distribution is accounted for quite naturally.

"A few plants have been discovered which occur in Europe and America, but not in Asia. Asa Gray noted 24, but they have since been reduced to nine by Engler." Mr. Forrest also lists American plants, like the Magnolia, Sequoia, Liriodendron and Sabal, which he says were formerly part of Europe's flora but are now extinct.

His theory with regard to the Ice Age (a prehistoric age postulated by Louis Agassiz less than 100 years ago, when he noticed glacial action in Britain similar to marks in America) involves a theoretical continent in the Atlantic extending in a long peninsula to a point midway between the Cape Verde Islands and South America.

Greenland, Iceland and Spitzbergen are the extant summits of the Atlantean Alps, he says, "remnants of a great range 17,000 feet high, nourishing an immense snowfield from whence came the cold of the Ice Age. Descent from this height caused movement of the Ice Sheet."

Stars Freed of Fixity To Planetarium Visitors

Hayden Planetarium today rounds out the first year of its existence with a record of 875,000 visitors, 165,000 of whom were school children, admitted free in classes with their teachers.

The October lecture, which will be given afternoons and evenings during this month, deals with the ever-changing drama of the skies and demonstrates the mistake of the old notion that stars never change.

"The slow wobbling of our earth's axis, slight as it may be, has a profound influence on the stars we see," asserts Dr. Clyde Fisher, Planetarium director. "Our north star, Polaris, for instance, was not always the marker it is today. The pole of the sky appears to go around a circle among the stars in the Great Year, as this 25,800 year period is sometimes called.

"Even in Hipparchus's day Polaris was far from the celestial pole. Three thousand years before that, another star occupied this important place in the sky. That star was Thuban, or Alpha Draconis. This is a rather dim star, but the brightest in the Dragon. It is almost midway between the guardians of the pole (in the bowl of the little dipper), and Mizar at the bend of the handle of the great dipper. It was at this epoch that the great pyramids of Egypt were being built, and this star played its part in their design and location. Undoubtedly these students of the sky recognized the fact that this star was nearly a fixed point on the sky. By 14,000 A. D. Vega, the brightest star of our summer sky, will be near the pole, not so close as Polaris, but what it will lack in nearness it will make up in brilliance."

U. S. Shifts Policy In Dealing With Oriental Affairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—Significant silence regarding Japan's sweeping demand on China is serving to emphasize here today the drastic change which has taken place in American policy toward the Far East.

The keynote of American policy today, it can be stated authoritatively, is to do nothing which would raise a distinct and separate diplomatic conflict between Japan and the United States. The situation is seen here as a Chinese-Japanese question, and all effort here will be to preserve that characteristic.

This does not mean that the United States will take no action should Japan proceed further in its apparent effort to establish complete domination over the Chinese Government at Nanking. Possible courses of American action are being studied and discussed daily at the Department of State and it remains possible that Japan's attention may be called once again to American interests in China—both economic and diplomatic.

Not to Create Impasse

But these discussions have made it reasonably clear that whatever specific action may be taken, it will follow the general line already pursued in regard to Manchuria. That is to say, it will probably consist solely in calling Japanese attention to any invasion of American rights or obligations and reasserting that any action detrimental to such rights can not be recognized.

Such a position would be accompanied by no threats. There would scarcely be an ultimatum unless circumstances now nonexistent should develop. Generally speaking the purpose would be to impress on Japan the character of any damage her actions might be considered here to do to American interests. Should Japan then choose to take such damaging steps it would be Japan's responsibility. The desire here is merely to make sure Japan realizes what it is doing before it moves.

Situation Has Changed

Behind this changed attitude are several factors, most important being the changed world situation. In 1931, Japan was a member of the League of Nations and the League was still actively interested in preventing acts of territorial aggression. Further, Europe was much less disturbed than it is today and Britain free to pursue a more aggressive policy in the Far East.

This meant that the United States, in taking a strong stand against Japan's invasion of Manchuria was moving in accord with prevailing world sentiment against aggression, was encouraged and abetted by Britain, and was reasonably certain that in the event of trouble the British navy would be with the American navy. The potential force to back up a strong diplomatic stand existed.

Britain is completely occupied in Europe. The League has neither the power nor inclination to take any strong stand against Japanese aggression in China. If force is to be contemplated it would be American force alone.

No Question of Force

In this connection it can be stated authoritatively that such possible use of force has been ruled out of consideration in the State Department so far as the present crisis is concerned. Japan is recognized as a great military nation which undoubtedly has the power to enforce its demands on China if it sees fit. American interference would be more costly than the value of American interests at stake, even if successful.

Out of this situation derives a policy which is obvious and simple. The non-recognition doctrine of former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson is its framework. The United States will not recognize any act or situation at variance with the Nine-Power Pact or the territorial integrity of China.

Copies of Bible in 350 Languages Asquired by Library at Manchester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Some 2000 copies of printed editions of the Bible, embracing 350 languages, form the major portion of a collection which has come into the possession of the Manchester John Rylands library.

Founded on one by Prof. W. A. Copinger, who lived from 1870 to 1910 in Manchester, the collection was formed by Mr. Ernest Hartland of Hardwick Court, Chepstow.

When Mrs. Hartland, in memory of her husband, gave the collection to the John Rylands library, it was found that some of the books were duplicates of books already possessed by the library, and Dr. Henry Guppy, the librarian, in Mrs. Hartland's name, offered these to the Manchester university library.

The early Bibles in this fine collection include splendid copies of the Antwerp, London and Paris Polyglots.

Mr. Hartland's Bibles in Hebrew grew to more than 100. They include the second and fourth Bomberg editions. Of the Septuagint Greek versions almost every known printed edition is present, and there are at least 300 editions of the Greek New Testament, beginning with the early duoglots (editions in two languages) of Erasmus.

Thirty new examples of the Bible in Latin are added to the Rylands treasures, bringing its collection of the Vulgate to 83, a figure which, it is believed, is not excelled anywhere in the world.

Drys Win Skirmish To Keep Wets Out Of Chicago Suburb

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 — Difficulties arising in the effort to make local option laws effective are dramatized here as drys report victory in their first battle for control of a small area called No Man's Land.

This bit of unincorporated territory, a dozen acres or so between the North Shore suburbs of Kenilworth and Wilmette, has caused its neighbors plenty of concern in recent years. So small a strip that neither village bothered to claim it in early days, it has become a serious problem of late because it is a wet spot in the midst of dry territory.

Business enterprises of a questionable nature associated with night clubs and taverns have thrived here unchecked by ordinances of the neighboring suburbs which rigidly exclude them. No Man's land is a country apart, Chicago newspapers list it under a separate heading in their motion picture directories.

Not Wholly Beyond Law

But No Man's Land isn't wholly beyond the law. Township regulations can bind it. Recently township authorities undertook to bring some violators of township local option laws to justice.

This move apparently worried the tavern keepers. They then resorted to legal tactics to give themselves a more secure status. Incorporate No Man's Land as a village, they decided, and then it can make its own liquor laws, or rather it can see that none are made. A petition asking that the question of incorporation be put upon the November ballot was filed.

But the citizens of the adjacent dry villages were alert, Led by Harry C. Kinne, a Chicago attorney who is president of the Wilmette village board, they put their side of the story before residents of No Man's Land.

The result was that some who had signed the petition withdrew their names and the necessary number of petitioners—15 could not be found. The county judge decided that the question would not go upon the ballot. The dry township will continue to have jurisdiction over the territory.

But the struggle to clean up this small strip of land has not ended. Tavern owners now threaten to colonize their area with their friends so that the necessary number of residents can be found to sign a petition in the next election. The energetic citizens of Wilmette and Kenilworth are keeping watch over their opponents and are determined to obstruct whatever they try to do.

The Chicago Daily News, in an editorial on the subject, commented:

"Efforts of the liquor interests to create an oasis in traditionally dry territory demonstrate again that these interests learned little in the last 20 years."

Other observers note also that good citizens are no more tolerant than they ever were of a law-breaking and demoralizing business in their midst.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 236 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, 11 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Week days, 11 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New Haven-Waterbury — Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10:05 a. m., W1XBS, 1530kc.
New London—Daily, no regular time assigned, WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 2:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Massachusetts

Boston-Springfield—Week days, 1:45 p. m. and 5 p. m., WBZ-WBZA, 990kc; W1XK (shortwave), 9.57mc.
Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL (Shortwave), 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 4 p. m.; WORL, 920kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Week days, 12:15 and 6:15 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WFEA, 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Week days, 10 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:30 a. m. and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Week days, 11:30 a. m. and 9 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Week days, between 11 and 12 noon, WQDM, 1370kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 9 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 1:45 p. m., and 5 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Tacoma Continues Work Of Junior Entertainers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash. — The Junior Amateurs' Entertainers' Club here, started by the recreation department of the Metropolitan Park board, has proved so great a success that it is being retained as a permanent organization.

The club which began last summer giving entertainments in the parks, has in its membership singers, tap dancers, readers and instrumentalists. The purpose of the club is to furnish boys and girls an opportunity to express their talents before the club and the public.

The work will continue through the winter. No charge is made for the service, but institutions seeking the aid of the Junior Entertainers are asked to provide transportation for the youngsters. Their services are sought principally by service clubs, parent-teacher gatherings, lodges and churches.

Blind Boy Scouts At Michigan Camp Excel in Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITEHALL, Mich.—Eleven blind Boy Scouts jumped into summer camp activities here at the Owasippe Scout camps and did almost everything that the other youngsters could do.

"They swim like fish," one of the camp directors said. They go out 100 feet or more to the raft, under the watchful eye of lifeguards, and seldom lose their sense of direction, always being able to tell where the shore lies.

When it comes to studying astronomy, the blind Scouts have some difficulty appreciating how the constellations look in the sky. To teach them, other boys punched holes in the end of a tin can to form the Big Dipper, then, looking through a peep hole in the opposite end, they could see light coming through like the stars shining. The blind boys with their sensitive finger tips could feel the punctures and so get a knowledge of the constellation.

Sail-boating has been one of the special joys of one of the blind boys this summer. He handled the tiller and the sails like an old tar, depending for his directions on the advice of another. He helped to dismantle a sailboat, one day, replacing the necessary lashings as well as anyone, the camp director said.

They roam at will over the more familiar parts of the camp, occasionally using ropes as guides along the trail. On early morning hikes the blind Scouts learn to identify birds by ear, listening to their calls.

When hours of rest come around, and the 750 campers seek their bunks, a couple of blind boys have been known to entertain them with a mouthorgan duet and to lead them at the same time in song.

The highest honor given to any boy in camp went to blind George Harper, who was selected for membership in the Order of the Arrow, the Indian honorary organization, a part of camp activities. The blind boys came from Troop 300 in Chicago, which is sponsored by the West Side Kiwanis club.

The Owassipe camps are for the Chicago Scout organization, having about 1000 acres and having served some 30,000 boys in the last 25 years.

Drought Is Blamed For Mounting Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

during the first week of last March. A low point of 2,235,000 was reached in July.

Relief Load Declines

Mr. Hopkins' analysis of relief figures was made on his arrival from a tour of 10 western states. "Looking back," he said, "I am impressed chiefly with a few outstanding facts about this relief business. One is the way our relief loads are going down. They have gone way down." He cited declines of 11.4 per cent in the Colorado relief burden to 53.3 per cent in Idaho, commenting "the relief burden now is probably at its lowest point since 1931."

"Another thing that impressed me," he told reporters, "is what this thing has done for the small taxpayer and the small home owner. Municipal deficits are disappearing and security defaults are being cleared up. In a little over a year more than half the defaults in cities of more than 10,000 have been cured. The improvement, measured in dollars and cents, is even greater than that indicates, because most of those still in default are small communities.

Values Are Rising

"Interest rate on bonds are the lowest in 20 years. Property values are rising, tax collections improving, and in many places the rates are lower than at any time since the late 20's. I think WPA has a fair claim to a share of responsibility for this improvement."

Mr. Hopkins disclosed during his conversation that he had written a book this summer, to be published this month under the title, "Spending to Save." It will cover the relief problem from 1929 to the present.

Communications Board Unable to Aid Browder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The communications commission said it could not help Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, in his efforts to make a radio address at Terre Haute, Ind.

In a telegram to A. S. Prall, commission chairman, William Z. Foster, chairman of the campaign committee of the Communist party, told of Mr. Browder's arrest by Terre Haute police and their refusal to permit him to make a scheduled radio address over stations WBOW and WGBF.

"Action of authorities," Mr. Foster said, "is gross violation of constitutional rights and suppression of freedom of speech. Request your intervention on behalf of free speech to permit Mr. Browder to speak as scheduled over stations as contracted for a month ago."

"Jurisdiction of communications commission in broadcast matters extends only to station licensees," Mr. Prall replied. "Action of chief of police does not come within the jurisdiction of this commission."

Radio Listeners In Three States Served by WTBO

With Monitor Newscasters No. 9

CUMBERLAND, Md. — Station WTBO here in the mountains of western Maryland serves a tri-state audience. West Virginia reaches up to the very boundaries of Cumberland across the Potomac River and the Pennsylvania boundary is northward but six miles away.

WTBO, which began operation in 1928, has radiocast "The Monitor Views the News" since March, 1935. The Monitor news is radiocast weekdays at 2:15 p. m.

As one reservoir of talent WTBO has World Broadcasting System assuring it a fine collection of transcribed music.

WTBO operates in the daytime with a power of 250 watts on the frequency of 800 kilocycles. The management estimates that the station has a listening audience of 450,000 in a radius of 75 to 80 miles. The call letters of the station have no particular significance.

The station is operated by the Associated Broadcasting Corporation. Since taking over management of WTBO, H. B. McNaughton has installed much new equipment in the station. E. T. McKenzie is the chief engineer. Mr. McNaughton's experience in radio ranges from manufacturing and selling radio sets to radiocasting. He was associated with the staffs of radio stations in Milwaukee, Chicago, Louisville, with the National Broadcasting Company and as assistant manager of its station WTAM in Cleveland. Thus he brings a practical knowledge of radio station operation to WTBO.

Michigan Third Party Says Lemke to Head It

DETROIT, Oct. 2 (AP)—B. F. Stephenson, chairman of the Michigan third party, announced after a convention of the organization here last night that William Lemke, Thomas C. O'Brien and Louis B. Ward would head the party's ticket in the general election.

Ward, who conceded defeat yesterday to Representative Prentiss M. Brown in the Democratic senatorial primary, after filing a contest accepted the nomination of the third party tonight for United States senator.

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as only good chocolates can be

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Topping Off the Costume With—The Very Hat

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Between-Season Sewing

Hints to the Mother Who Remodels Daughters' Frocks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BETWEEN-season sewing, in a home where there are daughters, may usually be so planned as to make good use of what is already in a girl's wardrobe suited to present requirements, and, at the same time, visualize how these garments will fit into the picture, later on. For instance, if little sister is to have big sister's blue winter coat remodeled, the home dressmaker should not spend too much time on making over little girl's brown dress, but search in the family wardrobe for something that will do credit to the blue coat and simply refurbish the other frock for immediate wear. Home sewing of this kind can often be simplified by putting partly worn garments in step with the new season by a quick bit of freshening, or it may necessitate entire remodeling.

Wise Planning Saves Time

Sometimes the addition of a new unit to fill an apparent gap in the schoolgirl's wardrobe may seem best, especially if such a separate skirt or blouse is of the convenient, interchangeable type both as to material and color. In any case, whatever the need may seem to be, it is the wise deciding what to do and how to do it that saves both time and labor for the home dressmaker, proving that a knowledge of new fashion points is as necessary to success in this work as is actual sewing ability.

A mother-seamstress, with two growing daughters to sew for, has found it more satisfactory to do her quickly finished work first. The pleasure she takes in being able to say "done," even to an insignificant alteration, always proves an incentive to the undertaking of something more difficult. She has also found that while looking up ways and means for these easy-going jobs, she is sure to come across new accessories and model garments that mean practical help in her more painstaking work of remodeling. In her shopping bag she has samples of her daughters' dresses that are to be made over, with a memorandum of measurements, so that the advantageous purchase of a remnant need not involve another shopping trip.

Quick-and-easy alterations of the kind that usually confront the home dressmaker are this season especially directed to higher necklines and broader shoulders and sleeve-tops, with conveniently inset vests, yokes either back or front or both, and high-placed patch pockets on blouses, with buttoned down flaps. Where a general enlargement of the upper part of a dress or blouse is necessary, an inset vest buttoned primly up its entire length and topped with a turnover collar of the "Lord Byron" type will add a new season look to the garment, besides giving more roominess where needed. The collar is convertible and may be worn almost flat around the neck, or it may be slashed at each side and closed with a tie, at any height desired. If these alterations introduce a contrasting fabric or color, this may be repeated as bands on the elbow sleeves and the belt may be either of the new fabric or of leather. The too-tight armholes may be cut out and the sleeve-tops widened with an applied shallow scallop of the material of the vest, giving a drop-shoulder effect that both broadens and flattens the shoulder line.

If an entire dress is being quickly altered, an inset skirt panel, continuing the inset vest in the bodice, is to be recommended. This adds extra space and an opportunity for a row of buttons from hem to neck, a form of closing that gives somewhat of a princess outline to a remodeled frock. Such a dress may also be equipped with four patch pockets, instead of two, as both skirt and waist are now entitled to a separate set of these ornamental little flap-buttoned affairs. In many cases, the flaps and buttons are merely a trimming detail and there are no actual pockets at all! Children of all ages seem to be especially pleased with these pocket decorations, especially if the new material introduced in the alterations is one of the gay colored flannel-finished cottons that are so much used for trimming this season. These multi-colored plaids and checks owe their charm to the color-chart of this fall and winter rather than to any historic clan and are to be found in blendings of all the favorite shades, at a less price, in many instances, than is ordinarily paid for summer cottons.

Inexpensive Skirts

A quickly-made separate skirt or blouse of one of these wool-finished cottons is often the most economical way of utilizing other detached units in a schoolgirl's outfit. If the material selected is of the convenient "go-with-everything" colorings, in plaids, checks or stripes, it will not only introduce a distinctly new season feature, but, at small cost, will prolong the service of many articles that might otherwise be temporarily laid aside and perhaps outgrown. A thrifty home dressmaker has just finished two inexpensive skirts of this type, one in dark brown, orange and green; the other dark blue with crossings of gray and dark red. These colorings were planned to go with blouses that at present had no special companion skirts.

If a skirt pattern is carefully chosen, little material is needed and the fewer seams, the less trouble in matching the lines of the plaid or check. A seamless skirt of the wrap-around type is also a quick-and-easy model, with dart fitting at the waist and the goods used horizontally rather than vertically. Extra width can be given both back and front by a pleat at each side of a simulated center panel stitched half way down.

The long strip remaining from such a skirt can be utilized in many advantageous ways. A detachable halter top to be worn over blouses gives a somewhat more "grown-up" air than the usual suspender lines, and is even more practical. A sleeveless waistcoat with tailored revers that could be pulled out over a harmonizing monotone jacket would be another possibility. A stitched hat with matching scarf is still another smart accessory that could be fashioned from the leftover skirt material for wear with an outer garment, matching the predominating color of the skirt.

HELENA JUDSON

Mail this ad. and 40c to
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John J. Duffy; Tornello

Top — Hand-Woven Chenille Trimmed With Contrasted Wing. By G. Howard Hodge. Center—Wine-Colored Velvet With Visor Brim and Velvet Flowers. By Fanny and Hilda. Bottom—Velour Toque Trimmed With Ostrich Quills. Also by Hodge

This Year You Can Be 'High Hat' Or Any Other Kind of Hat

And Among Such an Exciting Variety of Shapes Several Are Bound to Please

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

REALLY now, don't you like the new hats? It has become almost a fashion to laugh at them and to assume that they are difficult to wear, but I feel sure, having been schooled by experience, that any girl or matron who explores the millinery departments will be greeted by such a variety of models that she will find several that are becoming and what she needs.

Hats should be examined and judged in relation to the costumes with which they are to be assembled and the events in which they are to participate. A study of casual hats to wear with street and all-day costumes will reveal a number of shapes that, although they are new, are just as conservative and have as much dignity as those we have been accustomed to wear. For instance, who could feel odd in Jean King's bell-shaped felt with a cascade of ostrich, which is illustrated on this page? Some sports hats, it is true, affect the pointed crowns and lofty quills which are emblematic of the 1936 season, but even so they are definitely discreet. The casual or sports hat is the type which in this country we wear more hours a day than any other. On trains, in motorcars, for dropping in on friends, for business, for shopping, for informal lunching we wear it; and for her who is called the average American woman these pursuits fill the majority of days.

Dressy Hats

At lunches that are socially important, at matinees and concerts and in the late afternoon, we may like to dress up our tailleur with a formal hat and even to array ourselves in some consequential ensemble which will set it off handsomely. Such hats are likely to be made of velvet, chenille, antelope, velour, hatters' plush or fur and they can be very dramatic and extreme. However, that is not a necessity, as an examination of our illustrations will demonstrate. Consider, for example, Hodge's high hat of hand-woven chenille with a small brim, and the altogether different silhouette offered by Fanny and Hilda's visor hat with its low crown and forward thrust and its trimming of velvet flowers in a color contrasted with the body, both of which are shown on this page and which indicate the variety of modish contours that are offered to different faces and different tastes. Some high crowns are accompanied by large undulating brims that are particularly flattering. Bicornes and tricornes often prove becoming to matrons.

Among brimless shapes the toque, the turban and the beret are omnipresent. Turbans often show an oriental influence, their rolled brims being laid in rich folds to emulate the drapery of the Egyptian slave turbans, the old Turkish turbans and those of other Moslem countries. Their materials and colors, however, are extremely sophisticated. Velvet and silk jersey are perhaps the favorite materials, but silks and metal cloths are also seen. Several high shades of the fabric may be twisted together in the brim. These small confections are worn sharply tilted, as is shown in the conservative example illustrated, executed in velvet by Fanny and Hilda, after Suzy. Sometimes turbans carry high quills or wing-like bows, the latter often placed on top of the crown.

One and Another Shape

Two velvet toques by Hodge are shown on this page, one made of velvet ribbon, shirred and intricately manipulated to build the shape. It fits snugly over the head at the back and is conservatively ornamented with a top-knot, also of the velvet. The hat may be had in the prevailing colors, and the veil is contrasted. Veils are, for the most part, brown, black or wine-color. The other toque, also by Hodge, illustrates the tendency to weight with trimming the fronts of small hats. Here the trimming is composed of ostrich quills, one of which flirts with the right eye. Many pinwheel bows of multi-colored velvet ribbon are also placed, sometimes rather overpoweringly, in the front of hats.

One of the favorite shapes for berets is the tam, which, this autumn, is more usually called a Basque beret. Scotch caps are much worn with plaid costumes by young things. Then there are droll little bonnets, of Phrygian derivation, that sit way back on the head; and towering forms, like spools.

Fur hats to match the fur coat or the trimming on a cloth one promise to be popular this winter. Many of them are shaped like antique candle extinguishers or the equally obsolete fool's cap, while others have the form of an acorn cup.

Colors and Trimmings

Black has never been more popular than it is at the moment. A costume, completely black throughout is chic, but more dramatic is black quickened by some vivid spot of color. The hat may supply this rousing tone—or a jewel of a kerchief, while the hat continues the black. However, the writer has found more than the usual number of colored hats this fall, even among those moderately designed and priced. Coral, turquoise, yellow and cyclamen are modish contrasts to black and may be used for the body of the hat or for its trimming when the body is black. Brown and green are still running mates, but newer in combination with brown is an exceedingly bright almost sharp blue. Delphinium-blue is a high-style contrast to the blue-reds. A tonal chord of three colors, mulberry, peacock and cyclamen, was used to form the rolled brim of a turban seen by the writer. This hat was modeled with a black costume.

Quills, bows, wings, ostrich, pheasant feathers and velvet flowers, hold the center of the stage. They are placed at dashing angles or, in the case of flowers, in massive groupings, usually in front of the hat and with an insidious threat to the right eye. Ribbon bands and bows are much seen on sports models, frequently but not necessarily with the bows posed in front.

Ostrich feathers, towering to regal heights are worn with formal evening dresses, and also clusters of flowers. At the theatre crownless confections composed of a headband and an enormous bow or other phantasy in front, will be much seen.

It might be said that fashions had gone to our heads this season, except that new ideas are so diffused throughout all the wardrobe that the well-dressed woman will have to "keep her head" despite the dizzy conceptions to which her hats will exalt her.

Charmante Studio; Tornello

Top—Black Felt With Wired Brim and Ostrich Trim. By Jean King. Center—Turban, Conservatively Designed in Purple Velvet by Fanny and Hilda. Bottom—Toque of Shirred Velvet Ribbon With Contrasting Veil. By G. Howard Hodge

GARDENING

Now, in October, Is Planting Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OCTOBER is one of the very busiest months of the garden year. It is the month in which the garden may be revised or revamped, as it were. If this year there was not a beautiful vista from every window in the house, now, in October, is the time to plan and plant for next year's garden effects.

A spring picture of gay bulbs would prove a charming outlook from the breakfast nook window. Two lovely pink tulips are Bartigan, tall and handsome, and Fantasy a comparatively new Parrot tulip of great beauty. All tulips do best when planted in the fall.

Is a new shrub or two needed to give a bit more color in the shrubbery border? October in the northern United States is the month to plant it. Shrub plantings should not be monotonous but varied in sky line, and instead of planting half a dozen or more of the same shrub in a small garden it is always best to plant only one of a kind so the blooming period may be prolonged. For instance, shrubbery plantings should include Forsythia for April, Persian lilacs for May, Mock Orange for June, Tree Spirea (Sortaria) for summer, Chaste tree, Althea, Cotoneasters—with their red fruits—and Snowberry for early and late fall. Garden expenditures for these characteristic shrubs will provide garden pictures and pleasures for many seasons to come.

The shrub Beauty Bush (Kolkwitzia amabilis) grows from six to eight feet high and has immense quantities of tubelike flowers pink in color with yellow in the throat. Beauty Bush looks much like the old-fashioned Weigela but it is even more free flowering. This shrub was introduced from China in 1901 by Dr. Ernest Wilson for many years connected with the Arnold Aboretum near Boston. An effective low growing Barberry is Berberis Wilsonae. Its golden yellow flowers are produced as late as the end of July and are followed by coral-red berries. Its leaves color early in the autumn and it is quite suitable for planting in the border, although not very hardy in the northernmost states.

In late years Crabapples as ornamental plants are much in demand. A charming Crabapple for the small garden is Malus thiefera or the "Tea Crab," introduced from Western China. The plant is a small tree with spreading branches. The flowers are white or blush grown in great profusion.

One of the newer shrubs that is being planted freely in American gardens is the Korean Spirea, Spiraea trichocarpa, which was introduced from Korea as late as 1919. It grows six feet high producing white flowers in June.

As every gardener knows the berry-bearing shrubs brighten the garden and prolong the interest in the garden until mid-winter, at least. Among these is one firethorn or evergreen thorn, botanically known as Pyracantha coccinea Lalandi, which bears masses of rich orange-red berries. It is hardy as far north as Massachusetts if planted in a somewhat sheltered position. It grows six feet tall and combines well with other shrubs.

Since as much of the world belongs to us we have eyes to see and ears to hear we should arrange our shrubs, our perennials and annuals, not only with a vision of color harmonies throughout the season, but also for vistas—our eyes getting a peep of our neighbor's trees or pergola or a view of a distant hill or stream. And now in October is the time to work on all these plans.

L. S. M.

With the Women of India

As They Win Through to a Share in the Ruling Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

ORGANIZED women of India, grouped in the All India Women's Conference, are to undertake what has been described as a "plan of complete overhaul" of their organization.

The plan has been put forward by H. H. the Maharani Setu Parvati Bai of Travancore, who, as this year's president of the conference, believes that a time of transition, such as that through which Indian women are passing, should be marked not, as she says, by the mere passing of resolutions, but by the giving to such dry bones practical effect in every possible instance and at every opportunity.

Ready to Respond

Being a native of Travancore, it is not regarded that such a proposal should come from the Maharani Setu Parvati Bai, because Travancore boasts the highest number of literates in all India, and its women are "free." But other parts of India are eagerly ready to respond to her call, because all over India there is a stirring among women which, if wisely directed, must, it is felt, lead to the strengthening of those things which will eventually open doors that have been closed and to the recognition of the fact that men and women are co-equals and co-workers in every department of life.

Several definite steps in this line of advance have been recorded recently. In Madras, for instance, the conditions for registration on electoral rolls have been revised in their application to women. This came about because, under the Government of India Act, certain provinces required that all who were qualified as literates to register should appear in person and within specific hours. Such regulations, it was feared, would seriously limit the number of enrollments by women. For women might be unable to appear during working hours, especially if they had to travel long distances, while Purdah women might be deterred altogether, since no women registration officers had been appointed whose presence would make their own attendance possible. So great was this anxiety that a public meeting was held; a deputation waited upon the Chief Secretary to the Provincial Government, and the women saw the regulation revised.

In Bombay, too, there has been stirring. This time in regard to the working—or non-working—of the Child Marriage Restraint (Sarda) Act, and since a bill for the amendment of the act is being presented to the Legislative Assembly this autumn, strong support among women is being asked. More than this, the women are pointing to the need for more of their number upon the Legislatures and in the Administration. Only by the presence of women, they say, can Home Members be informed as to the true state of affairs in regard to child marriage, for so much ignorance and apathy exists on this subject that very few but the women themselves appear to know what is going on.

Women are, of course, finding their way into public work although slowly. The first Muslim woman to be a councillor in Calcutta has been nominated by the Government of Bengal to a seat on the Corporation. Moreover, not long ago, the Council of the State of Delhi adopted, without a dissentient voice, a resolution urging the removal of the existing sex disqualifications for election and nomination to the Council of State in respect to women generally.

Fellowship of Service

One organization, however, which has held very real attraction for women for many years, entry to which has always been denied them, still remains closed. This is the Servants of India Society, whose members pledge themselves to serve for at least 20 years, in any capacity and in any place, for a fixed minimum remuneration. The acceptance of women members has been deemed to hold difficulties which might prove insuperable. But the women are not to be denied. Failing to enter the original society, they have formed a Women's Fellowship of Service which will be run on lines similar to those of the Servants of India Society. Moreover, during the period when the first workers are being trained, the men's society has promised its help in the selection of candidates and in guidance to study and work.

Women, says H. H. the Maharani Setu Parvati Bai, must keep in close touch with all forward work. At the end of a year during which every opportunity has been translated into practical effect, nobody can foretell the weight of good which may have been accomplished.

Kitchen Kinks

Homemade Noodles

My family is fond of homemade noodles, and I have found a way of making them in a few minutes. When mixed, cut and laid out on a table to dry, I turn the electric fan on them for about 10 minutes, and they are then ready for use.

Leftover Egg Yolks

Leftover egg yolks are sometimes hard to dispose of. If dropped into boiling water, and cooked until hard they may be kept until ready to use for lettuce or potato salad, added to cream sauce, or used as a garnish.

(Mrs.) H. P. J., Idaho

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On Appreciating the Sink

Adventures in Homemaking

Beginning today, the Homemaking column is open to all of you as contributors. Your Editor has long been convinced that you who are finding beauty and joy in the experience of true homemaking have much to share with one another. We shall continue to hear from our former contributor from time to time; but we shall also hear from those in many parts of the United States, England, and the rest of the world who, through joy in simple, homey things, can help us all to find in homemaking the thrill and beauty of a glorious adventure. Today our contributor is a man in Vermont.—Editor.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

East Dover, Vt.

IT IS evening. A half-hour since the sun sank in splendor behind the Dover mountains, and we drove a couple of miles to the hill beyond the town hall to watch the reflected colors fade from a long chain of blue peaks to the east, of which Monadnock is the monarch. But that is past. Although patches of sky between the cloud-banks are still light, the last vestige of color has departed. The lamps are lighted, the dishes washed and put away, the milk placed on the cool cellar bottom. As we sit in the pine-sheathed room which serves as living room, dining room and kitchen, our eyes turn frequently to the gleaming porcelain and nickel of the new sink that stands half-hidden in the cooking alcove.

Strange, you may say, to speak to a Vermont sunset and a white sink in the same breath. Strange, a year ago, we should have agreed. But tonight we see things in different perspective. True, we are proud of, and pleased with, the plumb, substantial foundation, sunk below the frost line, its stones bound one to another by solid concrete, that has replaced the dry walls, bulging inward from the frosts and rains of a century and a half, on which our little farmhouse rested precariously when we acquired it a year ago. True, we are proud of, and pleased with, the massive chimney and capacious fireplace, based firmly on bedrock and helping to hold up floors, ceilings, and the roof itself, that has supplanted the two chimneys (each resting on the second floor without even an upright to support it) which we found when we took possession. Vital necessities are both; and, since both are the work of master craftsmen, each adds beauty and dignity to the dwelling even as it contributes to our comfort and safety.

* * *

Compared to foundation and chimney—and to the new roofing which every storm from the southwest reminds us must be applied at the earliest possible moment—the sink is insignificant. Its cost was but a trifle compared to that of those greater needs; its installation, once the house was ready for it, required but a few hours. That, however, does not prevent our gazing toward it frequently, opening the water tap a bit more often than necessary, and remarking to one another how glad we are to have it at last.

One or another of us had been at the farmhouse for a sinkless period, now happily ended, that approached two months. One of the first steps in reconditioning the farmhouse had been removal of the hogshead water system and the wooden sink, in which mushrooms used to spring up overnight, which we inherited from the previous owner and which, by constant, slow leakage over a period of years, had contributed to the weakening of the floor and its supporting timbers. Ever since the masons finished, while the work of carpentry and painting was in progress, water from the spring had flowed, not into the kitchen, but into a tub just outside the door. Every time anyone had wished to wash or drink, it had been necessary to bring in a pail or pitcher of water from out of doors. Every time dishes, or hands, or clothes were washed, the waste water had to be poured into a galvanised pail, to be carried out and emptied a dozen times a day.

* * *

I myself had been fortunate. I had to pinch-hit for faucet and drain only a fortnight. But even that is sufficient to convince one that a sink and its accompanying water system, far from being something to be taken for granted, is a luxury to be enjoyed. If you doubt it—you men of the family—just try carrying all the water needed for kitchen use 25 feet in one pail, and emptying from another, either out of doors or merely into the set-tubs, all the water a family uses in a single day. Then you will begin to appreciate the virtue of a sink into which, at the turn of a valve, will flow all the water you may desire.

Of course running water is never to be taken for granted in the country, even though a sink may be. Many of our neighbors have to depend on old-fashioned buckets, or somewhat more modern hand pumps, and carry in their water from one year's end to the next. Others have gone to the expense of installing and maintaining power pumps and storage tanks in order to enjoy the convenience of a kitchen tap. We, however, are able to rely on 300 feet of pipe, a spring we are assured is never-failing, and the simple force of gravity.

* * *

As we sit in the lamplight, gazing from time to time at the new sink, we feel that it represents the most essential home convenience, and as a rule the least appreciated. We should not have suspected this before we found ourselves without one. Like most other people, we had always taken a sink for granted. But by undergoing a period of deprivation one comes to realize the value of the various adjuncts of modern home life. Many improvements to which we have become accustomed in the city we seem to miss but little. Round-burner oil lamps give so pleasing and mellow a light that we never grumble at the lack of electricity, although we should like to be able to run a vacuum cleaner over the rugs. The kerosene cook-stove works so efficiently that we get along quite comfortably, thank you. Without a sink, however, even the simplest housekeeping becomes a burden, and my advice to anyone who finds himself bereft of one is to discover a vast amount of tremendously Important Work that requires his presence elsewhere until the plumbers have made up the lack.

A. B. MacM.

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The Home Forum

Barnstable Fair

WHEN September comes in, we, in our corner of northwest Devon, begin to think and plan for the Fair. The harvest is home. Great thatched stacks of hay and golden straw stand in the farmyards, the wheat is garnered and threshed, there is time at last to pause before the autumn ploughing begins.

The Fair lasts for three days. The first day is for the cattle, the second for the horses and the third for fun, so the saying goes; although there is never any lack of the latter, busy though the farmers may be in the market-place. For miles round about, on the hill-tops, in the narrow combes, and on the bare moor, wherever there is a farm or homestead, someone, if not everyone on the place, is preparing to go. It is the great event of the year, awaited by all with keen anticipation. Extra buses will be running, and carts, family jingles, cars, bicycles,—all will be on the roads which lead to the town.

* * *

AN INFLUX OF gypsies in the neighborhood usually heralds Fair time. Bold foreign-looking folk, with gold earrings in their ears, come knocking at the door to offer brooms or tinware for sale. Other hawkers, less picturesque, also take the opportunity to do a deal, arriving in a broken-down old Ford, with a gigantic roll of linoleum which they try to convince us would look well upon the floor of our small living-room.

Tradition says that it must rain for the Fair; and it often does, because the event takes place on the Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next to the nineteenth of the month, consequently when the equinoxial gales are due. But whatever the weather, rain or shine, Devonshire maidens attending the revels will wear their new winter suiting. Be it hot enough to roast an ox, Petronelle will board the bus in her thick winter cloth and fur tippet, or else she will not be seen at all.

The young men, too, present a somewhat starched and novel appearance to one accustomed to seeing them in their work-a-day corduroys, ruddy with Devon mud. Awkward, shyly grinning creatures they become, in brown or gray suits stiff with newness or disuse, and faces which have been scrubbed until they shine.

* * *

DURING FAIR WEEK the sleepy old town is scarcely recognizable. All the vehicles which have been converging upon it from every direction meet in its narrow streets, and for three days the local constabulary have an embarrassment of responsibility. The main street is a scene of gaiety and animation, with flags flying overhead and the screech of the hurdy-gurdy from the Fair ground presiding over all. Whilst men and women in their best surge up and down, or stand with their noses glued to the shopwindows, in imagination buying up the town, cows, horses, sheep and pigs pick their way between them as they are driven home from market.

As the afternoon progresses, the crowds thicken. Before reaching the Fair proper, one must resist the importunities of the sellers of junk who cluster about its limits. The man who defies you to break his chinaware; or he who will answer any question, however erudite, for the sum of one penny and by the aid of an ancient dictionary. Another offers to sell you a pound note for a shilling. No one dares to try, nor does anyone seem to buy the socks which their Indian vendor guarantees never to wear out.

* * *

GRADUALLY THOUGH, BY dint of much persistence and not a little elbowing, the Fair is reached. The youths with the shiny faces are buying bags of "Fairing," sugary pink and white sweets, for the girls in the new cloth suits. The din becomes terrific. Each side show has its own brand of noise. The merry-go-round sobs and wheezes as it twirls its luridly colored horses; the rocky road to Dublin shivers and shakes to the crash of cymbals and the delighted shrieks of the terrified passengers. Rifles crack at the range where the men are shooting at ping-pong balls which dance giddily upon jets of water. There is the dull thud of balls being hurled at coconuts, and the grind and crackle of electric cars as they swing madly round and bump each other. Vendors cry their wares, and "barkers," in stentorian voices and queer accents, announce the details of the show which is always about to begin.

"Step along, ladies and gents. This way to see Lengthy Leonard, the Longest Snake in the World."

Outside a booth a girl in spangles offers ten pounds to anyone who can explain how she does her great vanishing trick. "Performed before King Edward and President Roosevelt," she offers as an inducement when challengers seem reluctant.

* * *

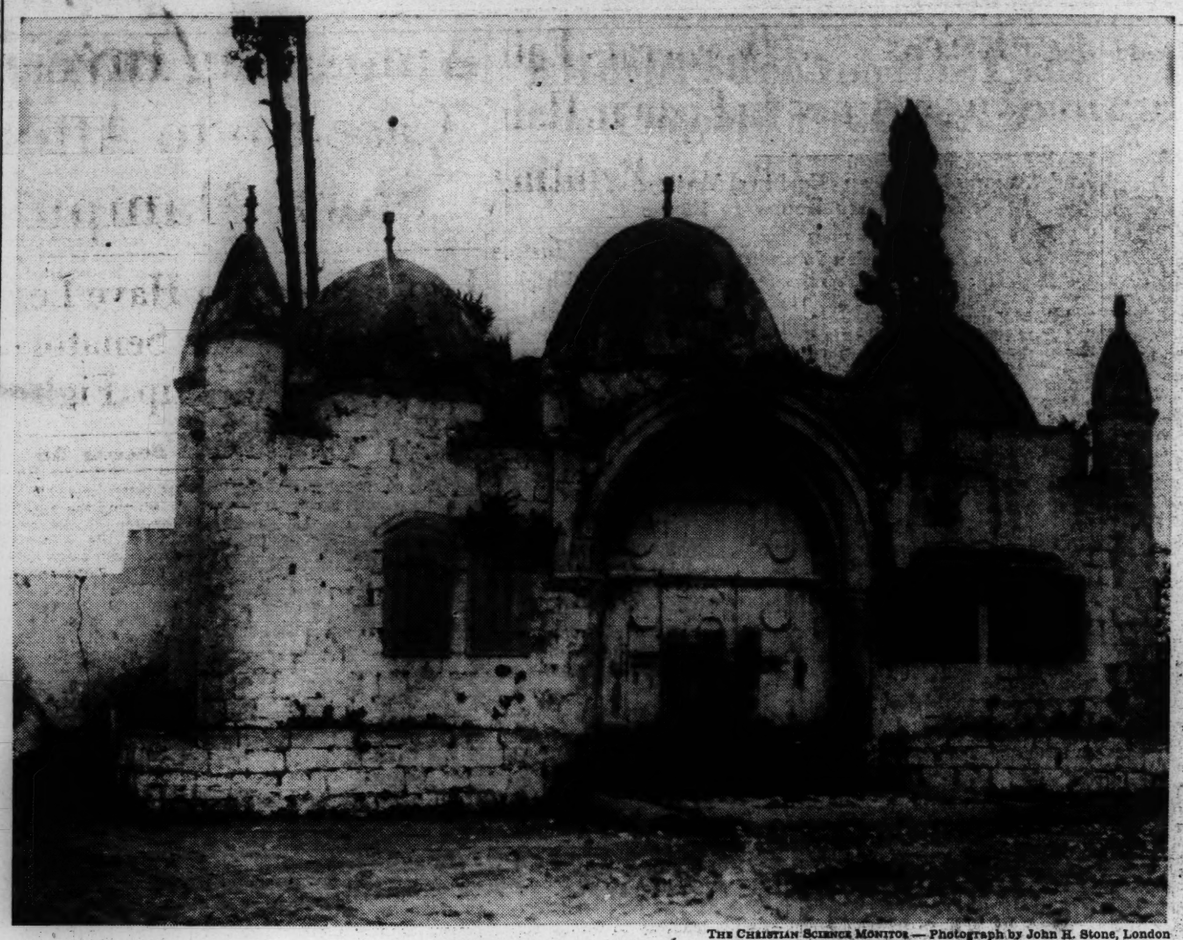
IT IS AT night, however, that the Fair reaches its zenith. Gone then from sight are the old railings behind the show, the railway siding and the advertisement-plastered walls. Lost in a cloak of velvet darkness are the refuse heaps, the waste paper, the tawdry coloring. Instead, lights have come out, in bursts, in flares, in jets, in strings; white, red, green and blue, and, distantly, stars twinkle overhead. The crowd becomes for a while almost impenetrable, the narrow ways between the booths almost solid with laughing, pushing humanity. Everyone shouts in order to be heard above the din and the side-shows are thronged.

At ten o'clock, the buses begin to fill. Many have far to go, through narrow lanes into dark lonely valleys. Packed almost to suffocation, the large green buses pull out for Westward Ho! Bideford and Ilfracombe. A few gay spirits sing, the rest droop their heads in sleep. Along the way the bus stops often to leave small groups of people, or sometimes only one, to find their way up the hill, home.

The Fair is over for another year.

"Yas, zurr, t'was a master vine Fair, for zure!"

A. C.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by John H. Stone, London

A ROADSIDE FOUNTAIN NEAR JOPPA

LIFE in the East has always moved around fountains such as this. Here come the caravans, hooded figures afoot, on donkeys, on camels, on horses, with their flocks and their herds, or bearing burdens of every kind. To the drinking-places come the beasts with outstretched necks, breathing quickly in anticipation of the welcome draught. Here come travelers to rest and drink after long journeying, with thankfulness in their hearts; for in the distance they sighted the mass of gray and white masonry, the Moorish arch, albeit ruinous and with wild flowers pushing their way through chink and crevice of cracking mortar and broken brick. Now they know that, temporarily, their journey is over.

Slender cypresses, so pronounced and exquisite a beauty in oriental landscape, lift dark spires into the cloudless heavens; dome and pinnacle crown the ancient structure, which is indeed a picturesque feature to a western visitor, but far more than this to the nomad of these parched lands. To him fountain and well are an all-important goal. Only where there is water can he find a home for even a brief period.

The photograph shows a typical drinking-place on the road from Jerusalem to the ancient seaport of Joppa or Jaffa. It would not be easy to date its antiquity, but we should probably be safe in surmising that from earliest days some sort of watering-place or fountain has been here. Memory carries us back to the Israelites, to the Chaldeans, to the conquering Romans, and to the valiant Crusaders, all of whom have left behind them in Palestine some ruined castle or town, some temple or arch as monuments which mark past invasion and fleeting victory. Today, as in old days, men remember this fountain gratefully.

A Toucan in Pilgrim Cottage.

THE first bond between my hostess and myself had been a curious one. In *Gone Rustic* I had mentioned Dr. Plot's discovery of a toucan in Oxfordshire, which he called "a bird of a very rank wing." Since first I had seen that ludicrous bird I had coveted one, and my Yewden hostess's mother had actually kept one. I have a toucan now, but, alas! this rare bird with the enormous scarlet beak has now been vulgarised by a brewery company on its posters. Let me hasten to add that my toucan, though standing on my desk at the moment and watching me with a curious eye, is not a live one. It has never been alive. Last year when visiting the Nymphenburg china works at the Royal Palace outside Munich I was finally brought to the showroom where visitors rarely fail to find temptation. But I was so sorely overspent, having bought a monkey (china) in Bonn, a dog (wood) in Ortisei, and two squirrels (bookrests) in the Italian Tyrol, that I hardened my heart. . . . And then fate trapped me. I lifted my eyes, and there on the shelf stood a bird with an enormous scarlet beak and a blue-ringed eye. My heart leaped suddenly. It could not be, and yet surely it was, Dr. Plot's "bird of a very rank wing." I was both dismayed and elated.

"What is that bird?" I asked, as indifferently as possible.

"It is a toucan—a very fine bird," said the assistant, taking it down and turning it round.

For a few moments I was dumb. I thought of Dr. Plot, of my Yewden hostess. I enquired the price; it was not too outrageous for a very rare bird.

"I'll have it," I said faintly.

My companion protested. My bag already bulged with the monkey, the dog, the squirrels, two tapestries acquired at Rothenburg, and a faun from Wurzburg.

"And that ridiculous beak—where will you put it?" demanded Tony, acquiring a lion and a bonbonnière.

"The beak's not ridiculous!" I protested. "Anyhow, this is fate."

He stared at me. I was inscrutable again. There was nothing to be done.

So there is a toucan in Pilgrim Cottage, albeit a china one. Dr. Plot called his *Pica brasiliensis*, but the bird-book calls mine *Ramphastos piscivorus*, and by Ramphostos, I swear.—CECIL ROBERTS, in "Gone Afield." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Approach to the City of Santa Fé

NO MATTER how much one may have heard or read about New Mexico, one's first sight of it must always be a surprise. The essence of its being is unexpectedness.

Yet there had been warnings in Texas, even in Oklahoma. Queer truncated hills started up out of the prairie, then vanished as inconsequently as they had appeared. They were like the themes of Siegfried and Valhalla in *Das Rheingold*, unnoticed because of the flowing spell of the immediate circumstances.

We had been so long and completely enthralled by the magic of wide horizons that we were more than a little bemused and had for some time said nothing, when, at a sudden curve in the road, we both uttered inadequate exclamations and rubbed astonished eyes. Why, surely only two minutes ago, the open prairie had stretched as far as we could see. Where then had they come from, these crowding, tawny toy mountains, sawed off at the top, sprinkled over with odd little trees? Toys: that is what they looked like. Experiments in creation, relics of the infancy of the gods. They seemed so artificial that our first reaction was one of amusement. The park-like appearance of the whole region, too, had an air of affectation. Not understanding that the trees grew so sparsely because of the scarcity of water and that, for the same reason, underbrush was impossible, we received the incredible impression that the whole aspect had been contrived. Our Eastern ideas of natural beauty connoted a certain rankness of vegetation, and we had yet to learn that in this dry country everything that hopes to live at all must submit to an orderly discipline.

But though we did not understand it, the effect of strength and control was soon very apparent. We seemed entering on a nobly self-conscious land, with a mighty destiny. However tentative the toy heap may have been, the mature experiment was a success. . . .

Life is at its most admirable when, in the mood of an artist, it seals human eyes against glimpses of obvious truth which later, the time being ripe, is seen to have long been there. Our preparation was needful, our gradual introduction into the spirit of the vast land which, for generations and centuries, has fashioned Indian culture. So, through all the rest of that golden day, we drove, rather awefully given over to our environment.

The queer abrupt hills and the fantastic rocks yielded finally to the compelling influence of a mountain range and, joining hands, flowed together into a climbing unity. On either side of us, great barren ridges swept against the sapphire sky. They were far away to begin with, and the land between them and us was mostly barren too: of a tawny desert character, with bushes of mesquite and juniper scattered over it and now and then a gracious cotton-wood tree. Little adobe villages were dropped down here and there.

As the afternoon waned, however, the mountain ranges drew nearer; and when the sun set, a great rampart of rock was close enough to confound us completely with its flaming glory of color: crimson and rose, violet, amethyst, blue. Distant peaks caught the effulgence and turned jade green and damask red. Our first experience of a Southwestern sunset transcended all our expectations. . . .

The approach to the city of Santa Fé is noble beyond words. Unfortunately the November dusk was gathering rapidly as we approached, and we could see nothing clearly. Yet perhaps the very darkness enhanced the grandeur. Further and higher in among the mountains our road went winding. Huge walls of rock loomed above us, fathomless abysses dropped beneath our wheels, great ridges cut across the sky in which the evening star was now pulsing quietly. Most of the mountains flowed from form to form as we curved in among them; but one peak preserved its identity with such assurance that we thought it must be the presiding genius of Santa Fé, perhaps a sacred mountain of ancient Indian lore. It was a tremendous journey we made that autumn evening; and when we swung down the long smooth grade into Santa Fé, we felt much as one feels at the close of the *Götterdämmerung*. With this important difference that instead of coming out into discordant Broadway, we slipped into a city of perfect congruity. The crooked streets and the curving lines of the Mexican and Indian buildings tied the old town closely into its environment.—ZEPHINE HUMPHREY, in "Green Mountains to Sierras." (New York: Dutton.)

Abandoned Road

THE thickets pause and listen, peer
Along the way that man has gone—
Perhaps the last, by some strange will
Down dim green vistas drawn.

The grasses creep to the road's worn side
And cautiously thrust fingers out
To ground familiar long ago—
Then hesitate in doubt.

The unbelieving woods recall
Across the years the axes' ring,
How through the wilderness the road
And man came conquering.

But all are waiting, watchful till
A rabbit daringly appears
And listens in the middle road
With tall attentive ears.

They wait until his ears and nose
Reveal no trace of vanished men,
Then with a festive tail he calls
The wild folk back again!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

"Am I my brother's keeper?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE fourth chapter of Genesis, there is an account of two brothers, Cain and Abel, who offered sacrifices unto God according to their respective motives and degrees of perception. It is recorded that God had respect for the sacrifice of Abel, but not for that of Cain. And the continued account tells of the anger and jealousy that inflamed Cain's thought, until finally hatred so overcame him that he slew Abel. Then he attempted to hide from the responsibility of his deed, even presuming to evade the issue. To the question, "Where is Abel thy brother?" he replied, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Today, with "wars and rumours of wars," economic disquietude, unrest, divorces, and human dissatisfactions—due to selfishness, jealousy, hatred, and other errors—the same evasiveness attempts to hide guilt behind the irresponsible question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Thus evil strives to dismiss human individual responsibility.

The Christian Scientist knows that in no way is anyone his brother's keeper in the sense of domination, aggression, selfish control, or possession. Personal domination is contrary to the very nature of Christianity or Christian Science. The student of this Science understands that each one is his brother's keeper only in the higher and truer sense, by striving to see his brother correctly as a child of God, just as he does to see himself as such. He knows that God is perfect, and that man is His image and likeness. He knows that the misconceptions of the so-called human mind are not the truth about the man God made; they are but illusions of the material senses which the understanding of Christian Science dispels when properly applied.

The reward of keeping his brother's real status correctly and consistently in thought—as well as the penalty for not doing so—is seen in the experience of Jacob and Esau, his brother. As a result of the duplicity of Jacob, the hatred of Esau was incurred. Fearing for his life, Jacob fled into another land and remained there many years, during which time he reared a large family, acquired considerable wealth, and prospered in many ways. Yet all the time, his belief that Esau sought his life apparently prevented him from returning to his homeland. Finally, on receiving the command of God to return to the land of his fathers, he journeyed back, taking with him his family, his herds and flocks, in fact, his entire accumulated possessions.

The night before he was to meet Esau, Jacob struggled all night with fears, doubts, and apprehensions, and did not gain peace until the dawn of spiritual understanding illumined his consciousness, and dispelled his false concept of his brother. It was a beautiful meeting, in which all enmity was forgiven and forgotten. Because of his spiritualized thought of his brother, Jacob was able to say to Esau, "I have seen thy face, as though I had seen the face of God, and thou wast pleased with me."

The question may be asked, Are we merely to ignore the mistakes and sins of our brothers, and say that there is no sin? Indeed, no. A President of The Mother Church stated (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 41): "Christian Science makes no compromise with evil, sin, wrong, or imperfection, but maintains the perfect standard of truth and righteousness and joy. It teaches us to rise from sentimental affection which admires friends and hates enemies, into brotherly love which is just and kind to all and unable to cherish any enmity."

To keep a brother's sonship with the Father ever before our thought is to see beyond the error that may seem, for the time, to be hiding from us his spiritual and true nature. This Christ Jesus did successfully when he healed the multitudes of imperfections of many kinds and natures. Leprosy, blindness, deafness, paralysis, lameness, demons, adultery, fevers, and many other forms of discord were powerless to becloud his spiritual understanding of man's sinless, healthy, active nature. Explaining his ability to heal successfully in spite of sense evidence, Mary Baker Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

The question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" is answered affirmatively, when we keep our brother's true being ever before our thought.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

„Soll ich meines Bruders Hüter sein?"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS 4. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose enthält einen Bericht über zwei Brüder, Kain und Abel, die Gott ihren Beweggründen und Erkenntnisstufen entsprechend Opfer darbrachten. Es ist berichtet, daß Gott Abels Opfer gnädig ansah, daß Ihm aber Kains Opfer nicht gefiel. Und weiter heißt es in dem Bericht, daß dies Kains Zorn und Eifersucht erregte und ihn so mit Haß erfüllte, daß er schließlich seinen Bruder Abel erschlug. Dann suchte er sich der Verantwortung für seine Tat zu entziehen, und er gab sogar vor, von dem Vorfall nichts zu wissen. Auf die Frage: „Wo ist dein Bruder Abel?" antwortete er: „Soll ich meines Bruders Hüter sein?"

Heute, wo wir so viel von „Kriegen und Geschrei von Kriegen" hören, von wirtschaftlicher Störung, von Unruhe, von Scheidungen und menschlicher Unzufriedenheit—Folgen der Selbstsucht, der Eifersucht, des Hasses und anderer Irrtümer—sucht dasselbe Ausweichen die Schuld hinter der die Verantwortung ablehnenden Frage zu verbergen: „Soll ich meines Bruders Hüter sein?" So sucht das Böse die persönliche menschliche Verantwortung zu umgehen.

Der Christliche Wissenschafter weiß, daß niemand seines Bruders Hüter im Sinne von Beherrschung, Aufdringlichkeit, selbstsüchtiger Aufsicht oder Besitz ist. Persönliche Beherrschung ist das Gegenteil des wahren Wesens des Christentums oder der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Der Schüler dieser Wissenschaft versteht, daß jedermann seines Bruders Hüter nur in dem höheren und wahreren Sinne ist, daß er bestrebt ist, seinen Bruder ebenso richtig als ein Kind Gottes zu sehen, wie er bestrebt ist, sich selber so zu sehen. Er weiß, daß Gott vollkommen ist, und daß der Mensch Sein Bild und Gleichnis ist. Er weiß, daß die falschen Vorstellungen des sogenannten menschlichen Gemüts nicht die Wahrheit über den von Gott geschaffenen Menschen, sondern nur Trugvorstellungen der materiellen Sinne sind, die das Verständnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft bei richtiger Anwendung vertreibt.

Den Lohn dafür, daß man sich des wirklichen Standes seines Bruders richtig und beständig bewußt ist, sowie die Strafe, wenn man es nicht tut, sehen wir in der Erfahrung Jakobs und seines Bruders Esau. Jakob hatte sich durch sein Doppelspiel den Haß Esaus zugezogen. Aus Furcht für sein Leben floh Jakob in ein anderes Land und blieb viele Jahre dort, zog in der Zwischenzeit eine große Familie auf, erwarb beträchtlichen Reichtum und war in vieler Hinsicht erfolgreich. Aber die ganze Zeit hindurch hielt ihn sein Glaube, daß Esau ihm nach dem Leben trachte, anscheinend davon ab, in sein Vaterland zurückzukehren. Auf Gottes Befehl, in das Land seiner Väter zurückzukehren, tat er es schließlich und nahm seine Familie, seine Herden und sein Gesinde, ja, seinen ganzen ihm zugewachsenen Besitz mit.

In der Nacht vor seinem Zusammentreffen mit Esau rang Jakob unaufhörlich mit Befürchtungen, Zweifeln und Ängsten und fand erst Ruhe, als die Dämmerung geistigen Verständnisses sein Bewußtsein erleuchtete und seinen falschen Begriff von seinem Bruder vertrieb. Es war eine schöne Begegnung, bei der sie alle Feindseligkeit vergaben und vergaßen. Sein vergeistigtes Denken über seinen Bruder ließ Jakob zu Esau sagen: „Ich sah dein Angesicht, als sähe ich Gottes Angesicht; und laß dir's wohl gefallen von mir".

Hier könnte gefragt werden: Sollen wir die Fehler und Sünden unserer Brüder einfach nicht beachten und sagen, daß es keine Sünde gebe? Gewiß nicht. Ein Vorsitzer Der Mutterkirche erklärte (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 41): „Die Christliche Wissenschaft geht keinen Vergleich mit Bösem, Sünde, Unrecht oder Unvollkommenheit ein, sondern hält den vollkommenen Maßstab der Wahrheit und der Gerechtigkeit und der Freude aufrecht. Sie lehrt uns, uns von gefühlsmäßiger Zuneigung, die Freunde bewundert und Feinde haßt, zu der brüderlichen Liebe zu erheben, die gegen alle gerecht und freundlich ist und keine Feindschaft hegen kann".

Immer eingedenk sein, daß ein Bruder der Sohn des Vaters ist, heißt über den Irrtum hinausblicken, der uns das geistige und wahre Wesen unseres Bruders zeitweilig zu verbergen scheint. Christus Jesus tat dies erfolgreich, als er das Volk von allerlei Gebrechen heilte. Aussatz, Blindheit, Taubheit, Lähmung, Verkrüppelung, Teufel, Ehebruch, Fieber und viele andere Widerwärtigkeiten vermochten sein geistiges Verständnis des sündlosen, gesunden, tätigen Wesens des Menschen nicht zu trüben. Mary Baker Eddy erklärt seine Fähigkeit, trotz des Augenscheins der Sinne erfolgreich zu heilen, wenn sie in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 476, 477) schreibt: „Jesus sah in der Wissenschaft den vollkommenen Menschen, der ihm da erschien, wo den Sterblichen der sündige, sterbliche Mensch erscheint. In diesem vollkommenen Menschen sah der Heiland Gottes eigenes Gleichnis, und diese korrekte Anschauung vom Menschen heilte die Kranken".

Die Frage: „Soll ich meines Bruders Hüter sein?" ist bejahend beantwortet, wenn wir uns des wahren Seins unseres Bruders immer bewußt sind.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Valley in Autumn

HERE where the wide and windy valley
Was loud with the emerald streams of March
Fall rain is cupped in cloudy crystal.
Here where a wild thrush hid in a larch
In the feathery green of spring and poured
His spirit out in liquid song,
Dark wings slant south past the purple rim
Of a sky smoke-hazed the whole day long.

Where once anemones were the delicate
Message of green life born anew
Leaves are a pattern of gold in the forest,
And the bottle gentians, wild and blue,
Are bits of the color of an azure sky
That were lost by April when she passed by.

LEONA AMES HILL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and Holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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State House Besieged by 2000 Job Seekers; Dever Presents Plea for Minimum Wage Law

Boston Today

State Police Keep Line in Order

Governor Curley's generous invitation—given the first of this week when it was announced that $17,912,222 more WPA money is now available—that all seeking jobs report to Room 460 in the State House, was answered with an assault which taxed the capacity of the fourth floor corridors beginning as early as 7:30 this morning.

At 11 o'clock, after some 2000 applicants had registered—not knowing for what—all were peremptorily ordered to report at 14 Oliver street, a branch office of the city Welfare Department, over which the Governor has no jurisdiction, and register again.

In lightly transferring his unemployed guests to that address the Governor dumped his unemployment problem in the lap of Mayor Mansfield. The dumping resulted in calling out police reserves to handle traffic and maintain order.

After he had watched the crowd shuffle along State House corridors, Representative Philip G. Bowker of Brookline (R.) remarked: "When I saw the corridors jammed with men I learned that a cruel hoax was being perpetrated upon them.

"The Governor had them all listed, with no authority to put them to work. . . . Curley knows he can't put these people to work yet goes through all this bluff and pretense to keep them sweet until election day. I believe that without exception the people listed today are intelligent enough to know what is being done to them."

Mr. Bowker added: "He is certainly kidding the unemployed and playing ducks and drakes with human misery.

"I would not at all be surprised to see a newspaper headline in a week or so—'Employment List Stolen; Governor Blames Republicans'—or, 'Fire in State House; Employment Lists Destroyed.'"

The 2000 jammed the stairways and the halls leading to 460, a committee room, in which ten girls took names and addresses under the supervision of Walter Ryan, chief of the Governor's employment office. The clerical staff answered no questions and made no promises.

The double line extended in serpentine fashion down the corridor past the House gallery to the farther end of the building and was kept in control by 10 State House guards and eight State policemen. The line was orderly and took the slow tabulation good-naturedly.

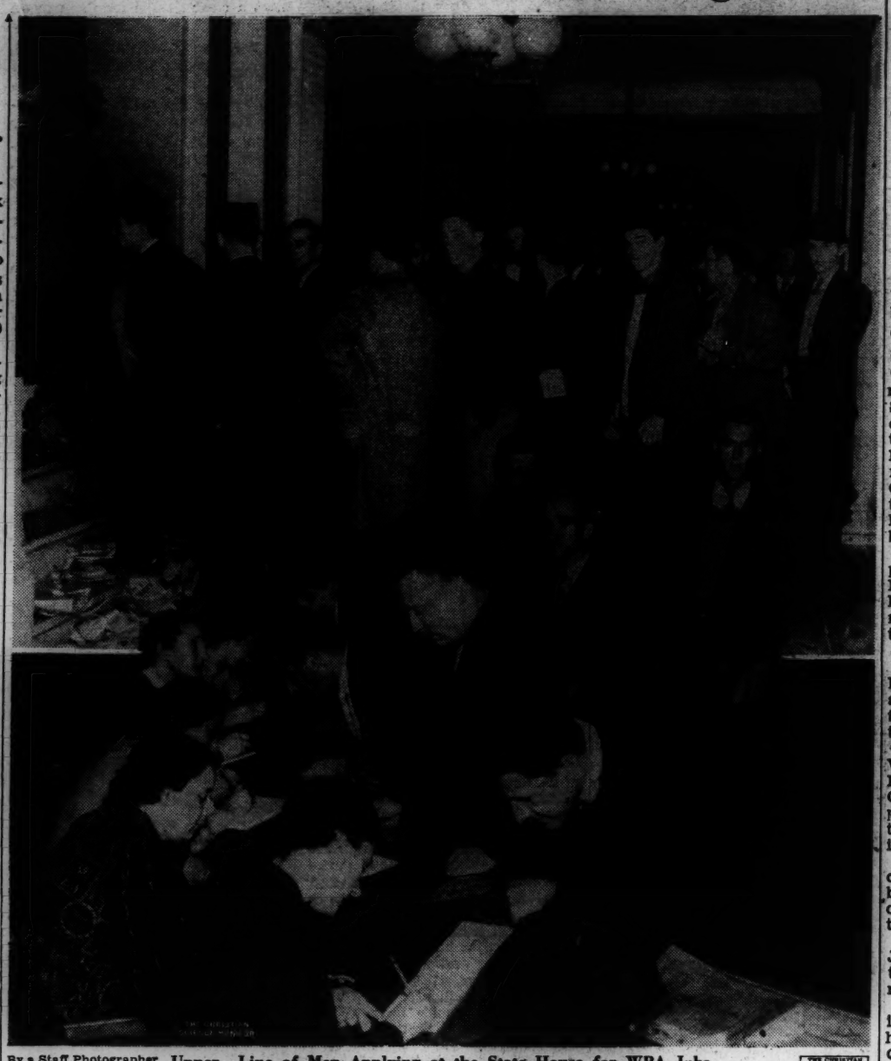
No one seemed to know what jobs were in the offing and no official voice was heard to explain what would be done with the stack of names and addresses until word came unexpectedly, around 11 o'clock, from the Governor's office, ordering all the applicants to report at 14 Oliver street.

In the meantime it was recalled that the Governor's work-and-wages gesture came upon announcement that $17,912,222 WPA money had been received from Washington at the opening of the week.

This money, according to the local WPA office—which disclaimed all knowledge of what the Governor proposed to do with his lineup—is earmarked for projects already under way on highway, street and road construction.

A few more men may be employed, local WPA officials said today, in order to speed up work before cold weather prevents highway

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)



By a Staff Photographer — Upper—Line of Men Applying at the State House for WPA Jobs
Lower—Applicants Filling Out Registration Blanks

Minimum Wage Law Argued

Abolition of state mandatory minimum wage laws not only will reduce wages of women and miners but will result in increased welfare costs, Paul A. Dever, Massachusetts attorney general, contended today in a brief filed in the United States Supreme Court asking for a rehearing of the case in which the New York law was recently declared unconstitutional.

Massachusetts, New York and several other states co-operated in pleading the original case before the Supreme Court inasmuch as their laws were practically identical. Massachusetts, since 1912, has had a minimum wage law on its statute books. In 1934 the law was given teeth in the form of jail sentences and fines for non-complying employers. After the Supreme Court decision in the New York law, Massachusetts revised its law somewhat in an attempt to avoid unconstitutionality.

The Supreme Court's decision was based on its 1924 ruling against a minimum wage law in the District of Columbia. As a result, in his brief, Attorney General Dever urged a reexamination of the so-called "Adkins case" of 1924, contending that conditions today are so different that the underlying theory in that case does not now apply.

This underlying theory is "there can be no difference between the case of selling labor and the case of selling goods."

Mr. Dever's contention is if this is correct "then if a State has the power to fix, for instance, the price of retail milk, as this court said it had, then it is difficult to see why the state has not the same general authority to prescribe the standard by which the wages of female employees shall be fixed."

The Attorney General pointed out "there is no real comparison between the evil conditions aimed at by the act of Congress in the Adkins case and the situation now prevailing in America . . . these are times of transition. As society becomes more complex, there arises the corresponding need for rule and regulation. Legal principles may be immutable, but they must be adapted to the varying circumstances, changing with a rapidity heretofore unknown. Twelve years may be a short time, but measured by the happenings of the events in government, in industry, in political economy, and in society itself, it equals more than has occurred in the span of previous generations. It is in the light of these crcumstances that the Adkins case should be reconsidered and determined if the underlying principle and no other, still applies in full force and effect as a matter of law to a radically different situation from that prevailing at the time the decision in the prior case was rendered."

Overpass Repairs In Federal Hands

Federal officials have tentatively agreed to meet the expense of repairs on the Huntington Avenue overpass, which sank approximately six feet a short time ago, William F. Callahan, State commissioner of public works announced yesterday.

Mr. Callahan attended a conference in Albany, N. Y., with officials of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads. During the conference, the commissioner said, bureau officials stated that the Government would pay "any reasonable cost." However, he pointed out, the final decision as to the amount the Government will contribute depends on the details of the proposal submitted.

An unexpected expense of $65,000 in construction of the roadway is also expected to be included in the amount requested by the city.

After the bid of Coleman Brothers had been accepted for construction of the overpass, William P. Long, Boston commissioner of parks, and other city officials demanded that red granite be used in building the structure. Red granite had been used in all constructions in the Fens parkway system, and it was thought that use of any other material would mar its beauty.

The construction company searched all over New England for a red granite quarry, finally locating one from which granite for other draining water from it, and working Fens projects has been quarried. Expense in purchasing the quarry, it cost the city an added $65,000, it is said.

Gloucester Pier Gets Federal Aid

William F. Callahan, state commissioner of public works, announced today that the Federal Government has agreed to pay 45 per cent of the cost of construction of the Gloucester fish pier wharves, buildings and necessary equipment, to an amount not exceeding $540,000.

Work must begin, the commissioner said, not later than Feb. 15 and will be completed Nov. 1, 1937. The project will reach a substantial peak before March 1.

Goodwin Warns Bicycle Riders

Pointing to the record of four fatalities to bicycle riders on Massachusetts highways last week, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin today warned police, parents and bicycle riders that more care is imperative. Especially at night, Mr. Goodwin said, is the presence of bicycles on the highways becoming a serious problem.

The registrar declared that at the next session of the Legislature some drastic regulations and restrictions on the use of bicycles must be passed. He also called attention to the present ruling which requires that from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise, bicycles are required to carry a light visible from front and rear. Penalty for disobeying this rule is a $20 fine.

Mr. Goodwin called upon the police to insist on the enforcement of this law, and said: "If parents have any regard for the lives of their children, they should exercise extreme care and supervision over the use of bicycles." Children should not be allowed to carry other children on the handlebars nor to ride bicycles which are too big for them.

Longshoremen Get Higher Pay

Demands of some 40,000 union longshoremen from Portland, Maine, to Norfolk, Va., for higher wages, have been met by steamship operators on the north Atlantic routes.

Pay is now $1 an hour for regular time and $1.50 an hour for overtime, advances of 5 cents and 15 cents an hour respectively. The longshoremen continue on a 44-hour week.

All this has been settled by negotiations at New York between the International Longshoremen's Association and the steamship operators. It is preliminary to the annual working agreement extending from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30 of each year.

Individual action will be taken regarding working conditions at each of the seaports, between the local unions and local steamship operators, before the pact is finally made effective. But the wage scale takes effect at once.

Cargo checkers on piers benefit by the advance secured by the longshoremen, as they are affiliated with the I. L. A. The rate for checkers is now $7.75 a day and $1.50 an hour for overtime. They formerly received $7.25 a day.

Flying Across Ocean Called Easy for Trained Mail Pilot

Dick Merrill, transatlantic pilot for Harry Richman, tossed off his transoceanic flight with ease, but he arrived in town yesterday more concerned about what he was going to do on his week's engagement at the Metropolitan Theater, which begins today.

An entirely modest chap with a charming manner, Mr. Merrill denied extraordinary hardship in his flight across the ocean. "I had more instrument flying on my run up from Miami than I had on my whole ocean trip," he said.

He is a regular pilot on Eastern Air Lines. His company has given him a leave of absence to fulfill his Boston theatrical engagement. It is his first time on any stage, he said.

Chance of Motor Failure Small

Having proven from his own experience that trans-Atlantic flying is a "cinch" for an air-mail pilot trained to fly for hours, Mr. Merrill said he would "start tomorrow" if anybody began operating a trans-Atlantic airline. No flying boats for him either. "Give me a good four-engined ship such as Douglas is now building for the airlines, which two of its engines can keep aloft, and I'll take everything on it. The chances for motor failure on a multi-engined ship are becoming mathematically less and less."

Of his flight with Harry Richman in the Lady Peace monoplane, Mr. Merrill explained that takeoffs were 50 per cent of his worry. "When you get a heavily loaded plane rolling and it begins to sway," said he, "you have a job on your hands to keep it going straight and not overcontrolling."

The biggest source of amusement on the flight, he declared, was the radio. "We kept contact with Eastern Air Lines radio well out into the middle of the flight. We had a homing radio tuned to WOR, Newark, which was relaying reports of the flight as it received them from Eastern Air Lines." He recalled that once Mr. Richman relayed back that they had begun to eat. Mr. Merrill, sitting with the headphones on, heard WOR relay this fact to its audience, while he was still in the act of consuming the sandwich.

Oh yes, and what about those ping-pong balls? he was queried.

Mr. Merrill said that Mr. Rich-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Saturday, possibly light frost in susceptible places back from the coast tonight; slightly warmer Saturday; gentle to moderate northerly and variable winds.

Vermont: Fair with light frost tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer.

For the Rest of New England: Fair, probably light frost in the interior tonight; Saturday generally fair, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds and weather generally fair tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	56	Minneapolis	38	50
Bermuda	80	88	New Orleans	66	80
Chicago	42	56	New York	58	66
Denver	46	56	Norfolk	62	76
Helena	36	60	Philadelphia	58	68
Jacksonville	72	88	St. Louis	54	68
Kansas City	42	62	San Francisco	56	60
Los Angeles	64	74	Washington	56	70
Miami	80	88			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 2.
B—Maximum, Oct. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:19 a. m.; height 10.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:54 p. m.

Democrats Fail In Fight to Halt Ballot Printing

Supreme Court Justice Denies Petition Which Would Stop Presses

Threaten to Appeal

Last glimmer of Democratic hope that presses, spinning out official ballots in the State Printer's office, could be halted while Union party and Independent candidates were eliminated, was extinguished this morning when Supreme Court Justice Stanley E. Qua denied a petition of Joseph A. McGrath, chairman of the State Democratic Committee. Mr. McGrath challenged the validity of nomination papers of Thomas C. O'Brien, Union party candidate for the United States Senate, and William H. McMasters, Union party gubernatorial candidate.

Mr. McGrath sought to stop the printing of ballots until the Ballot Law commission had time to hold hearings on the authenticity of signatures on the nomination papers of the two candidates.

Contempt Citation Hinted

After Judge Qua had denied Mr. McGrath's petition, Henry Lawler, attorney for the Democratic committee, said he would appeal the case to the full Supreme Court bench.

At the same time, Nelson F. Wright, Union party candidate for Representative to the United States Congress from Medford, filed a petition with the court asking that the Ballot Law commission be held in contempt of court.

He charged that the Ballot Law commission had ruled him off the ballot and had done so in the face of Judge Qua's order restraining them from taking such action.

Assistant Attorney General James J. Ronan informed Judge Qua that the Ballot Law commission had made an "honest mistake."

Since Mr. Wright is a candidate in a district for which the ballots have not yet been printed, Judge Qua ordered his name restored and the contempt action was dropped.

Before Judge Qua rendered his decision on the McGrath petition he heard the testimony of several witnesses, including Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook. He told the court that he had delayed printing the ballot as long as he possibly could and still be certain that he could have the 2,500,000 ballots distributed to the State's 1765 precincts by Nov. 3.

Secretary Cook also told the court that 100,000 absentee ballots must be printed as well as 17,600 specimen ballots.

Might Prevent Election

At this point Judge Qua declared, "Even now there is barely time to get the ballots printed. If the court were to take any action interfering with the printing of the ballots it would take that action at great risk that there might be no election."

Mr. Lawler argued that, even though the name of any state-wide candidate might not be removed from the ballot if the nomination papers proved invalid, nevertheless, the Ballot Law commission should hold hearings so the voters might know that the nominations were illegal.

On this point, however, Judge Qua observed that the Ballot Law commission now is holding hearings on candidates in district for which ballots have not yet been printed.

Hearing Would Be Lengthy

"I can see no authority for the court to direct the commission to abandon a hearing in one case and substitute a hearing in another case," he said.

"Nor would the court feel it should order the Ballot Law commission to proceed with hearings that could lead to no conclusion to which effect could be given.

"If the commission should proceed with hearings on the state-wide candidates the hearings would last for days, during which time the printing of the ballots would continue."

Judge Qua pointed out that by the time the Ballot Law commission could reach a decision "it would be too late to make a change on the ballot, and utter confusion might result."

William H. Driscoll, superintendent of the foreign branch of the Boston post office, testified that the shortest time which mail, such as the absentee ballot, would go to Australia or the Philippine islands and return was 65 days.

Mr. Lawler pointed out that there weren't 65 days between the primary and the general election, and, accordingly, absentee ballots were useless for Massachusetts citizens residing in those places.

Amoskeag Investigator Urges Case Go to Attorney General; Stock Manipulation Charged

Recommendation Marks End of Three-Day Mill Inquiry

Sabath Delays Ruling in Case

Garson Links Officials to 'Criminal Neglect' and 'Intentional Evasion'

Recommendation that a case charging "questionable manipulations" and "irregular transactions" on the part of Amoskeag officers and trustees be prepared and turned over to the Attorney General of the United States was made in Boston today by Murray W. Garson, chief investigator for the Sabath Congressional committee.

The recommendation came at the close of three days of public hearings presided over by Representative Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois.

Dumaine on Stand

Frederic C. Dumaine, who had guided the Amoskeag mills through the last 50 of their 100 odd years of gingham making, had just left the witness chair in the Federal building court room. An intricate maze of financial deals had been paraded by witnesses who included presidents, a former presidential cabinet member, a former governor of Massachusetts, and many others prominent in the business, social and political life of New England.

Mr. Garson stepped before the dias on which Mr. Sabath sat and while witnesses and spectators craned forward he charged: "The actions of the officers and trustees of the Amoskeag companies, along with the hand-picked bondholders' committee, is nothing more than sheer manipulation and finance on the one hand and on the other a backstage arrangement through a friendly bondholders' committee to preserve their situation from attacks or unfriendly investigation."

Attention on Speaker

With the attention of all closely riveted on him, Mr. Garson continued: "Much of the testimony here shows intentional evasion. Major Borre and the investigators here have been limited as to time and personnel to make a more thorough investigation.

"The results, however, thoroughly demonstrate that something was fundamentally wrong with the activities of the officers and trustees of these companies.

The high point of Mr. Carson's indictment-recommendation came when he said, "The evidence here shows a deliberate and criminal neglect as well as a willful disregard of public moneys invested, to say nothing about what is happening to the mill employees in Manchester.

Manipulation Charged

"On the very eve of bankruptcy, time is taken out to allow for manipulations to protect the banks and their own interests.

"If these same acts were permitted by small merchants we would find business men and bankers clamoring for justice.

"This whole situation, such as the sale of the Fitchburg plant, to one of their own trustees, the inside deal when the trustees made money through questionable manipulations of their own stock against money which they knew was to be received from the Amoskeag treasuries—these irregular transactions disclosed during this investigation impels me now to ask that this case be prepared and sent to the Attorney General of the United States."

No sooner did Mr. Garson say these words, than Andrew Marshall, counsel for the Amoskeag Company, protested the recommendation.

Ruling Postponed

Mr. Sabath asked Mr. Marshall if he would like to cross-examine any of the witnesses. "I'll stay here a day or two if there is anything you want to bring out," he said.

Mr. Marshall replied that it was necessary to give the whole picture, and that it would take a long time.

Mr. Sabath then disclosed that before he acted on Mr. Carson's recommendation he felt obliged to consult with other members of the congressional committee.

"I do not want to take action today," he said, "because so many men of high standing are involved. I need a full report and will consider it with other members of the committee.

Protects Stockholders

"I am going as far as I can to protect the rights of stockholders. It seems to me that the shareholders and bondholders committees cooperated with the company. All are one group of men interested in the same ventures, the same institution; they are brokers, lawyers and bankers, who originally suggested and submitted an increase of new stock and bonds to unload on the public."

Mr. Sabath then said that the hearings on Amoskeag were not finished. He said he was compelled to leave Boston now, but ordered Mr. Borre and Mr. Garson to continue their investigations. He said he would be back within four to six weeks, at which time his committee would decide whether they should ask the Attorney General to take over the case.

Mr. Garson's recommendation was the high point of the Sabath committee hearings that reopened today at 9 a. m. after lasting until after 6 p. m. yesterday.

Mr. Dumaine was called to the witness stand first. He was asked again about reputed intimidation of Amoskeag employees to make them

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Lodge Seems to Have Lead On Curley for Senatorship; Governorship Fight Close

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Election result prognostications are ever dangerous, particularly when election day is a month away. Yet when one talks with politicians daily and opinions begin to crystallize, it is difficult to throttle predictions.

Daily it becomes more difficult to solve the puzzle developed by the contest between Governor Curley, the Democratic nominee for United States Senator; Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., the Republican nominee, and Thomas C. O'Brien, Union Party candidate. This contest looks closer by the moment, Mr. Lodge doing the fastest running at present, while gone is the feeling that the Governor cannot be beaten. If nothing happens to force Mr. O'Brien off the ballot, Mr. Lodge's chances appear excellent.

Hurley Seems to Have Edge

In the struggle for the governorship it would appear from this seat on Beacon Hill that Charles F. Hurley, Democratic nominee, is at present running ahead of John W. Haigis, Republican choice. From those who profess to know comes the statement that Mr. Lodge's chances of winning over Mr. Curley are better than Mr. Haigis' chances of winning the gubernatorial battle. However, do not count Mr. Haigis out yet. He is certainly waging a strong campaign and if the Republican Party remains united and the usual Republican vote which goes to Mr. Hurley is enticed to desert him on Nov. 3, Mr. Haigis will come out on top.

On Beacon Hill, Leverett Saltonstall, Republican choice for Lieutenant Governor, is practically conceded the election, despite the claims of Francis E. Kelley, his Democratic opponent, that he is the weakest candidate the Republicans could have selected.

Kelly Loses Strength

The bitter-tongued Kelly has made many Democratic enemies, while Mr. Saltonstall counts many of his real friends among the Democratic ranks. It the latter is defeated, most observers on Beacon Hill believe it would be in another Democratic sweep, such as 1934.

As for Frederic W. Cook, who has been elected Secretary of State with monotonous regularity, it is almost

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Schuster Upheld In Court Report On Mill Strike

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 2 (AP)—George E. O'Toole, master in the Hayward-Schuster strike, involving the five mills in East Douglas, Millbury, Manchaug and Franklin, Mass., controlled by Winfield A. Schuster, a member of Governor Curley's executive council, filed his report today in superior court and found against the striking workers.

He reports that unlawful acts have been committed by the strikers, recommends an injunction be granted to prevent further unlawful acts and reports an actual loss to the mills through the cancellation of contracts at $8962.81.

The master finds no actual damages have been done to the buildings or equipment of the mills by the strikers. He reports the police protection in the five towns was not adequate to cope with the situation during the strike.

The mill owners brought the bill in equity against the officers and members of the United Textile Workers of America and their respective locals, and alleged interference with the operation of their plants. The union demanded that all of the workers of the mills be forced to join the union and did not strike because of any wage dispute. The strike began Aug. 7.

Marketmen Offer Fall Delicacies

Faneuil Hall Market and the various neighborhood and chain groceries throughout Boston are always like the department store windows, just a little ahead of the season.

Autumn was ushered into the market in the grand fashion today. There were Philadelphia scrapple for breakfasts on these chilly mornings, scallops for luncheon, and western turkeys for dinner. For side attractions there were dates, Rome Beauty apples, pascal celery, artichokes, Santa Claus melons, and cider.

The scrapple sold for 25 cents a pound. The scallops were high at $1.60 a quart, but were expected to go down in price within a few days, this being the start of the season. Native turkeys sold for 42 cents a pound; western turkeys brought 35 to 40 cents a pound—almost as cheap as roasting chicken.

Wide varieties of grapes are now offered, and besides the Rome Beauties, the Delicious variety, also from the west coast, is offered. Quality of grapefruit and oranges is rapidly improving as ripening weather in Florida and California continues good.

Connecticut River Park Proposed As Bid for Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 2—Development of an immense recreational area along the banks of the lower Connecticut river between Middletown, Conn., and river's mouth at Saybrook, Conn., is proposed by Connecticut's state forester, Austin F. Hawes.

Writing in the fall issue of Connecticut Woodlands, the publication of the Connecticut Forest and Park Association, Mr. Hawes paints a glowing picture of the possibilities of this area for a public playground.

Parks Overcrowded

The State, he points out, is inviting people to visit Connecticut for summer recreation, yet its state parks and forests are overcrowded. Nowhere in Connecticut is there such an area as the White Mountain national forest of New Hampshire or the Adirondack and Catskill preserves of New York as a drawing card for summer visitors.

The lower Connecticut river would provide this recreational ground, says Mr. Hawes.

"There is no river in eastern United States," declares the forester, "even including the Hudson, more beautiful than this stretch of the Connecticut. Except for the absence of historic ruined castles it is equal to the Rhine. The danger is that the river itself may become ruined by the building of modern castles or cheap shacks, as so many of our water fronts have been ruined from the standpoint of the public."

110-Square-Mile Area

The area Mr. Hawes has in mind includes 110 square miles, with 14 miles of river front on the east bank and nine miles on the west bank. He would not disturb villages and farms scattered through the area.

The State already owns a quarter of the 57,000 acres of woodland in this area. Mr. Hawes thinks $600,000 would buy the rest. Boating on the Connecticut, fishing on its tributaries, bathing in the small inland ponds, camping, hiking, horseback riding, nearness to the salt water of the sound—the area is the only one in Connecticut that has these possibilities.

Civil Service Tinkering Charged

Following a suit filed in Suffolk Superior court yesterday, in which the Curley administration was charged with tinkering with the civil service, it was learned today that Raymond S. Sullivan, subject of the suit, has been appointed director of markets in the State Department of Agriculture. Mr. Sullivan is the son of Senator John S. Sullivan who is now running for Mayor of Worcester.

Mr. Sullivan has been in the department in various capacities under temporary appointments since October, 1934, it was stated. His new position began on Aug. 6 and was created by Governor Curley with the approval of the executive council. It is a temporary appointment but is continued by the device of having Howard H. Murphy, commissioner of agriculture, ask for an extension every month. This is legal because there was no eligible list in existence when Mr. Sullivan was appointed.

The assistant director of markets is said to be going to take a non-competitive examination in the near future. This device is said to make evasion of the civil service laws possible.

The present suit was filed by Gerald Joyce, a Cambridge war veteran, who said that he was being deprived of a position because of political considerations. It was also disclosed that 24 provisional employees of the department of public works had been given non-competitive examinations on Wednesday.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"First Lady," starring Jane Cowl, by Katharine Dayton and George S. Kaufman. Presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

REPERTORY—"Class of '29," presented by the WPA. 8:30.

Movies

MODERN—"The General Died at Dawn," starring Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 10:25 a. m., 1:13, 4, 6:50, 9:37. Also "Three Married Men," with Roscoe Karns, William Frawley and Lynne Overman, 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:35. Tomorrow: "Stage Struck," starring Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. Also "China Clipper," with Pat O'Brien.

TREMONT—"Naughty Marietta," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy, 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Three Live Ghosts," featuring Richard Arlen. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:35.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Charlie Chan at the Race Track." 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "The Road to Glory," with Fredric March, Warner Baxter and Lionel Barrymore. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

MEMORIAL—"My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. 10:33 a. m., 12:46, 2:58, 5:12, 7:25, 9:38.

BOSTON—"Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor, Jane Darwell, Arthur Hohl, Judge and Evelyn Venable. 10:50 a. m., 1:36, 4:50, 7:30, 10:35. Stage: "Follow the Stars," revue, Joan Marsh, also Ya Oliver.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"A Midsummer Night's Dream," with James Cagney, Joe E. Brown, Dick Powell, Jean Muir and others. Fenway: 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:50, 9:30. Also "A Son Comes Home," featuring Mary Boland. Fenway: 1:55, 5:15, 8:35. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8:05.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Great Ziegfeld," with William Powell, Myrna Loy and Luise Rainer. Orpheum: 8 a. m. Both theaters: 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:35, 9.

METROPOLITAN—"Wives Never Know," featuring Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:30. Stage: Al Donahue and his orchestra with the "Rainbow Room Frolics."

UPTOWN—Robert Taylor in "There's Always Tomorrow," with Frank Morgan. 3:30, 5:30, 8:30. Also "Yours for the Asking," featuring George Raft and Dolores Costello. 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05. Tomorrow: "Mary of Scotland," featuring Katharine Hepburn and Fredric March. Also "Easy Money."

EXETER—Walter Abel and Edith Atwater in "We Went to College." 2, 4:55, 7:54. Also "Suzy," with Jean Harlow and Franchot Tone. 3:10, 6:05, 9.

COLONIAL—"Romeo and Juliet," starring Norma Shearer and Leslie Howard. 2:15 and 8:15 daily.

FINE ARTS—"Nine Days a Queen," with Cedric Hardwicke and Nova Pilbeam. 1:55, 3:50, 5:45, 7:40, 9:35.

UNIVERSITY—"Girls' Dormitory," with Simone Simon. 3:30, 5:35, 9:40. Also "And So They Were Married," featuring Mary Astor. 1:55, 5, 8:05.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Major Bowes, "Shooting the Record Breakers," "Little Miss Nobody," "For Sport Sake," and other shorts.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Reunion and supper, Colonial Cooking Club, 234 Boylston street. Tomorrow: Meet at Ashmont Station, upper level, for 2 p. m. Brockton bus. Leave bus at Chickatawbut Road. Walk over Braintree, Bouncing Brook, Oblique and Fern Spring Paths to Buck Hill—about 3½ miles.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Japanese Exhibition" guidance tour by Mrs. Tomita. 11 a. m.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — Meet at South Station at 1:30 for train to Wellesley. Walk via Trains Hill, Brooks Hill, and Carver Hill to South Natick. Also natural history hike. Meet at North Station at 1:27 for train to Silver Hill. Walk along woodland paths to Hobbs Brook Basin and thence to Prospect Hill. Waltham, for supper. Rock climbing (see will South Natick. Elevated Power House, Kendall Square, Cambridge, at 1:15 for expedition to Old Peabody Boulders, Peabody.

Radio Programs On Page 10

Army of 2000 Job Seekers Lay Siege to State House

(Continued from Page 9)

construction repair, but not in any number that would take care of the turnout on the Governor's invitation today. What men are employed, it was stated, will be on requisitions from foremen on the several projects.

Considerable dissatisfaction was voiced when the men—some of them having reported at the State House at 7:30—were told they would have to register again. They were informed that the first registration was "just a courtesy of the State House."

Governor Curley's comment on the turnout was:

"We received many applications for work, and being very desirous of assisting the men in procuring employment, and being very desirous of co-operating with the Federal authorities who are apparently very desirous to fill their quotas and finish the work before the snow flies, we invited all those who are without employment to register for the purpose of expediting the work of the Federal authorities and in turn will refer all names to Oliver street, as all are to be employed through Federal agencies."

Sinclair Weeks, chairman of the Republican State Committee, after seeing the crowd in the corridor, commented:

"The scene at the State House was just what was to be expected. It is a pretty shabby way for the Governor to raise the hopes of worthy jobless men only to toss them around when they called on him to make good his promise. They are being kidded now as they were kidded two years ago with the Curley work and wages promise which never materialized."

At the Oliver street office several hundred of the 2000 men had appeared by noon. They registered and thereby started the wheels turning on investigation of their cases before certification for WPA work, when and if available.

Slight Edge For Lodge Over Curley Makes Race Close

(Continued from Page 9)

certain he will win again, even if another Democratic sweep were to develop. His Democratic opponent is Dr. Joseph Santusuosso, his antagonist in 1934. Many observers declare the Democrats evidently do not care to put Mr. Santusuosso in a battle he can win, for what reason no one seems to know.

Hurley-Hurley Hurly-Burly

One of the most difficult struggles in which to make a prognostication is that for State Treasurer. This is a battle between two Hurleys to succeed a Hurley, a name which appears to have a charm in Massachusetts politics. William E. Hurley, the Republican nominee for the office, formerly was postmaster of Boston. He was retired from his career position by the Roosevelt Administration and is using that as a campaign issue.

The other Hurley is James M., Democratic nominee, who had somewhat the same experience at the hands of Governor Curley. The Governor, at the end of Mr. Hurley's term as civil service commissioner, a position which he filled admirably, replaced him with Thomas Green, a political henchman.

But James M. Hurley, as a Democrat, is not splitting the party by talking about his treatment at the hands of the Governor.

"A prediction of the outcome in this contest would be merely an unsupported guess and worth little. It probably would be safe to say, however, that if the State generally goes Republican it will vote Republican in the State Treasurer battle.

Thomas H. Buckley, popular Democratic state auditor, appears headed for re-election over his Republican opponent, Russell A. Wood. Mr. Wood is little known, while Mr. Buckley has gained a state-wide reputation. There has been no valid criticism against his conduct in office.

Dever Running Strong

Paul A. Dever, Democratic attorney general, with his service record, seems certain of victory. His Quabbin Reservoir decision against the Governor has made many friends, and he gained considerable support among Democrats and Republicans alike when he moved against Charles H. McGlue, who, as chairman of the State Ballot Law Commission, turned the hearings before the group into farcical affairs. Mr. Dever stopped him by threatened quo warranto proceedings.

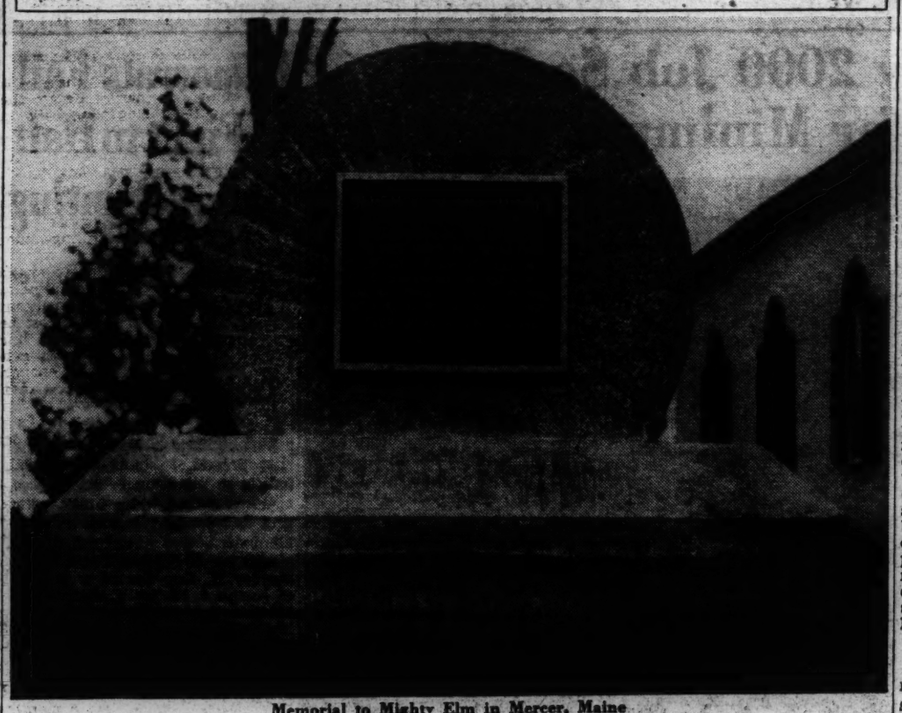
These actions, together with his drive against illegally operating collection agencies and his attempts to banish from Massachusetts crooked stock brokers, present a favorable record on which to campaign. Judge Felix Forte, his Republican opponent, is having considerable difficulty in digging up material with which to attack the present attorney general. Therefore, it appears that Mr. Dever will be re-elected.

Edgar M. Mills

Result—Maker of Violins

J. C. Purcell of Shamrock, Texas, developed a hobby when he sought to teach 4-H club boys to "whittle something more useful than a bean shooter." He became interested in carving and in two years produced two violins.

Inscription Tells the Story



Memorial to Mighty Elm in Mercer, Maine

Tribute Is Paid By Maine Village To Historic Elm

Memorials and tributes to trees are not rare, but seldom are they to be found engraved on stone tablets.

In 1870, an old elm stood on the east bank of a tiny stream coursing near the post-village of Mercer, Maine. It was a huge tree. Breast high, its trunk was 32 feet in circumference.

Its boughs rippled the waters of the stream at its roots. Its leafy branches gave shade to the children playing beneath it. Twice the elm was struck by lightning.

Two legends have romanticized its history. As early colonists settled New England, it was customary to plant a tree for sweethearts as soon as the settlement was established. Perhaps the ancient elm was one.

Then again, the extraordinary height of the tree impressed the natives who grew up in its shade. Firmly rooted among the precepts of the Mercer history is the belief that no larger tree ever grew in New England. In its memory, the townspeople of Mercer erected this year a stone monument.

State College at Amherst Has Record Enrollment

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 2 (AP)—A new high enrollment of 1078 students has been reached at Massachusetts State College, final registration figures for the first semester showed today.

"This increase," said Dean William L. Machmer, "is due to the fact more students are staying in college. Freshmen classes have been limited to 300 for the past five years."

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you ever shop in basements? Filene's, for instance. No? Then you really don't know what you're missing . . . because it's not only loads of fun, but it has all the intriguing qualities of a treasure hunt as well. And you've no idea as to what you'll find . . . but you can be pretty sure that there's "gold in them thar places." You'll find values there every day, but it's on their "gala" days (or at least that's what we call them!) that we get particularly excited, and dig around and unearth genuine treasure. Now yesterday was just such a day. Yes, it's all over now, we know, but we do want to give you an inkling as to what you're likely to come across if you make it a practice to amble through every time you go in town shopping. And we suggest that you "do" the basements first of all because it's mighty heart-rending to a self-respecting budget to find in some basement a whole counter of Me-Do underwear for little Horace, selling for say, 69c, when you've just "charged and sent" home a supply at a much higher figure!

Anyhow, yesterday . . . despite the fact that it was raining violently . . . women "in the know" rushed in to take advantage of a rare offering in the way of fur scarfs and capes. All of which flaunted price tags that read $36.90 . . . imagine! But, right here let us say that unless you had happened to see their advertisement the night before, or were just wandering through, you'd never have known a thing about this opportunity. All of which makes us wish that they'd make their announcements a little more in advance . . . for the benefit of those women who must make arrangements about parking Junior for the morning, and providing for a little more ready cash . . . before trekking to town. But, to get back to Filene's, there were furs that had been collected from thither and yon (and when Filene's connoisseurs collect, they collect!), consequently there were exceptionally choice buys in the lot. Or at least that's what we call squirrel, black persian, red fox, silver foxtail, cross fox, and bronze kidskin capes. To say nothing of fur scarfs in pointed fox, mink, kolinsky, and blended baum marten!

* * *

Goes on Every Day

But all this is not exactly unusual, for the same thing goes on every day. There are always bargains in everything. And some days it may be shoes that have been what we call especially priced. Shoes that are stamped with the names of smart, expensive Fifth avenue shops, shoes that shriek "quality plus style" . . . and surely you've no objection to picking up a pair of shoes that have obviously been previously marked anywhere from $12.95 to $22.50, for a mere $4.95. Or the particular offering that you'd find would be lingerie; dainty, handmade, and one of a kind. Or dresses (exclusive, one of a kind models, too), hats, coats and suits.

Now you can't expect to sit down in a plush chair while salesgirls bring out your special size and preference. But, just give a girl an idea, and you'll find that they're most accommodating; sometimes they'll dash the full length of the display, just to find a little number they think you'll like. And after awhile you'll find yourself a "pet salesgirl" . . . and get to feel quite at home while you're down there. And you'll learn that it doesn't pay to take your time, that somebody's likely to grab for (and get!) the dress you're aiming for, while you're in the process of reaching for it in your best nonchalant manner. And you'll also no doubt learn that although it's most important that you take your pocketbook along . . . it's equally important that you also take along your sense of humor. And we suggest that you hang onto it . . . with the same fervor that you hang onto your purse!

* * *

Luncheon Cloths

Gay luncheon cloths call for gay dishes. And R. H. Stearns has them in the bridge or luncheon sets (15 pieces) that are not only gay, but come in a combination of four colors. That is, you use all these colors at once . . . vivid blue, green, yellow, and tangerine. Just imagine the effect! And if you want extra dishes you can order them from open stock. Up on the seventh floor at R. H. Stearns. Inexpensive, too. The whole thing for $3.50.

Hand-knitted suits . . . the whole thing fashioned by hand . . . right down to rock bottom prices, $29.95. Two-piece, and in beautiful nubby, tweedy effects, and imported yarns. Grand color combinations, too. At Chandler's.

The recent acquisition of a soap ball leaves us with a "height-of-luxury" feeling. Because there'll be no more reaching out blindly for the soap while we're in the shower, and no more fishing around the bottom of the bathtub! How come? Because our soap will be right where we put it . . . around our neck, hanging from a braided cord. A great big ball of green soap, hard and firm, that from all indications will last and last. It costs a dollar, and may be had in several lush colors. Miss Lowe, at Murray's Town Shop, introduced it to us. J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday feature)

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Margaret McCrea, songs	'The Monitor Views the News'	Onslow's Baseball School	Reports and recordings
5:15	Tito Guizar, tenor	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Tom Mix sketch	News program
5:30	"Jack Masters": sketch	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Reports and recordings
5:45	Checkerboard; talk	'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	Terri Franconi, tenor	"Melody Mountaineers"
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"Editor's Feature Page"
6:15	"Bobby Benson": sketch	"Melody Time": variety	Football predictions	"Editor's Feature Page"
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sports briefs	Political talk	Rendezvous: interview
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Sport commentator	Sports report
7:00	Political comment	Political speaker	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye, the Sailor"	Nationwide poll	"Uncle Ezra": sketch; soloist	Bill McCune's Orchestra
7:30	"Goose Creek Parson"	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	Boake Carter, news comment	Network soloist	Musical program	'Chemistry of Today"
8:00	"Broadway Varieties": Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra	Irene Rich in sketch	Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Grantland Rice, football talk; piano duo; Bourdon's Orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
8:15		"Singin' Sam," baritone		"Curtain Calls": variety
8:30	Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; vocal group; soloist	"Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch		Musical program
8:45				
9:00	Hollywood Hotels scenes from "Can This Be Dixie?"; Dick Powell; vocal soloists; Ray Paige's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Bernice Claire; orchestra	Raymond Gram Swing, talk
9:15		"Twin Stars": Rosemarie Brancato; Helen Claire		"Invitation to the Waltz"
9:30			Court of Human Relations: dramatic sketch	Special sport program
9:45				Special sport program
10:00	Political talk	Shep Field's Orchestra; Frank Fay; soloists	'First Nighter' sketch: "Death Head Mystery"	Special sport program
10:15	Mark Warnow's Orchestra			Special sport program
10:30	Talk, Edward A. Filene	Roy Campbell's Royalists	Talk, "Red" Grange	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
10:45	Benny Fields, Minstrel Man	Political speaker	Political speaker	Hudson-De Lange Orchestra
11:00	Forecasts; E.B. Rideout; news	News; reports; George Harris's Orchestra	Yankee News Service	Hudson-De Lange Orchestra
11:15	Jay Freeman's Orchestra		Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Dick Messner's Orchestra
11:30	"Guess Who?"; contest	Leon Navarro's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Jack Eves's Orchestra
11:45	"Guess Who?"; contest	Leon Navarro's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Jack Eves's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:00 WNAC, "Stardom Express": children's program.
10:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), String Musical Ensemble.
10:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), Harold Nagle's rumba orchestra.
11:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Violin and Piano Sonata recital: Nicolai Berezowski and Frank Sheridan.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: 4-H Club program; United States Marine Band.

After Luncheon

1:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Third game, World's Series: Yankees-Giants.
1:45 WEEI, Providence-Holy Cross football game.
1:45 WNAC, Yale-Cornell football game, from New Haven.
2:15 WAAB, Northeastern-Boston College football game, Alumni Field.
3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Iowa-Northwestern football game.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Talk, "Red" Grange.
7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jim McWilliams's Question Box.
7:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Alt Wien": music of old Vienna.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "El Chico": Spanish revue; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "St. Louis Blues": sketch by Columbia Workshop.
8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Football Revue: Ed Thorgerson; orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Address, Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, Mich.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Floyd Gibbons; Vincent Lopez's Orch.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Snow Village" sketch: "Lew Comes to Town."
9:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Barn Dance: Henry Burr; male trio; others.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), 'Chateau': Smith Ballew; Edward Everett Horton; Bob and Emil Meusel, ball players; soloists; chorus; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade": orchestra; soloists; quartet.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Nickelodeon": comedy; melodrama; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Great Lakes Band, from exposition, Cleveland.
10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Address, Senator Robert Wagner, New York.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Beethoven Sonata Series, Alexander Semmler, pianist.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Wahlberg Brown String recital.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra concert: Edwina Eustis, contralto; Jan Peerce, tenor.
1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Talk by Raymond Leslie Buell, from Geneva.
3:00 WAAB, "Symphonic Hour": recorded concert program.
5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "We, the People," with Phillips Lord; orch.
5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.
6:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Joe Penner, comedian; Jimmy Grier's Orch.
7:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Tim and Irene; Morton Bowes; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Phil Harris's Orch.
7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fireside Recital: Willie Morris, soprano; Sigurd Nilsen, bass.
7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Robert L. "Believe It or Not" Ripley; orch.
7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Phil Baker; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), 'Let's Visit': home interviews before the microphone.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Irving Strathmary's Symphonique Moderne.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Good Will Court," conducted by A. L. Alexander.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Nelson Eddy; Francia White; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Romance of '76": dramatization and music.
8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas; Bobby Breen; Jimmy Wallington; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: symphony orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor; Josephine Antoine, soprano.
9:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Paul Whiteman's Musical Varieties; Ramona; quartet; soloists.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.
10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Carnegie Hall of the Air": Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor; John McCormack, tenor.
10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Community Sing, with Milton Berle, Wendell Hall, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.

Mother Church Radiocast

10:45 WORL (920kc), Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:12 a. m.—W1XAL (11.79mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
7:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Braille Maps Open New World To Pupils of Blind Institutes

Those who have gone about from childhood equipped with a mental outline of India as a fairly symmetrical pear, and of Italy as a tall jack-boot, can hardly appreciate what a clear Braille map can mean to the blind. One of the most exacting, yet one of the most co-operative of federal projects is the making of 450 geographical, historical and economic maps now in progress at Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind in Watertown.

Pupils of the school still linger, as they pass through the entrance hall, to finger inquiringly the huge globe in relief which has stood there nearly a century. National boundaries have changed since 1837, when this was made. The bulky, wooden maps hanging on the geography classroom walls have obvious limitations. They are not up to date. They cannot be used on an ordinary school desk. They are too costly to be produced in wide variety. The embossed maps published by various printing presses for the blind were made about 20 years ago, and the descriptive matter written on them appears in a form of Braille no longer used at Perkins.

All Pupils to Benefit

New maps, therefore, with the modern world carefully outlined and shaded by embossing, and with the old world carefully marked, according to the type of map, with a Braille key, are going to be welcomed not only by the boys and girls of Massachusetts but also by those in similar institutions throughout the country, for a set of 50 maps, in fiber-board folders, with a Braille list of the contents, is to be presented to each school for the blind in the United States. There are some 50 such schools, totaling about 6400 boys and girls. The embossed, cardboard maps are 22 inches by 28 inches in area.

Putting the WPA men to work in this connection resulted from a suggestion made to Dr. Gabriel Farrell, director of the institution, that he file a proposal for making street maps decorated with sandpaper streets, fish-twine rivers and other clumsy identification marks. While street maps might be used, and part of the present project is the making of such charts, the possibility of a wider and much more important contribution to education appeared to Dr. Farrell. He made his proposal, and the Public Works Administration agreed. Salaries for about 50 workers, many of them blind, and materials and equipment for the work, will mean a total government expenditure of about $30,000, to which Perkins Institution is adding more than $4000.

Draftsmen Design Maps

Draftsmen are laying out a wide variety of maps. Here is one of ancient Rome and Carthage, there a map showing the location of the different Indian tribes on the American continent. A political map of Asia, Metropolitan New York, Hawaiian Islands, Casco Bay, Maine, Central Europe showing the empire of the sixteenth century Charles V (Holy Roman Emperor), an outline map of Holland and Belgium, a chart of the parliamentary and royalist territories during England's Civil War, all are in process. And all are being simplified and marked so the young fingers which trace the lumps of the embossing, the lines and broken lines and domed dots of the shading, and afterwards reproduce them from memory in plastecine or pins stuck into a cushion, will have no difficulty. Rivers, marked but once for the sighted reader, must be marked during their full course for the unsighted. Codes must be worked out, for Braille lettering takes up too much room for the names of cities to be spelled on the map. Large circles raised in the cardboard indicate capitals.

Draftsmen, and metal-workers who hammer out the maps in brass on the balcony of the school gymnasium have been required to master Braille. It is a credit to the WPA, says Dr. Farrell, that a project involving so many technical details and requiring a great deal of experimentation in a specialized field could be carried out successfully. None of the workers had been experienced in such work, and although they realized the job was temporary, they showed the utmost co-operation, nearly all of them accomplishing a high standard of workmanship and achieving a sufficient knowledge of Braille.

Supervisor to Teach

E. J. Waterhouse, supervisor of the project, will return to a teaching position at Perkins. He is a graduate of Cambridge University, England. Already inquiries and orders for the maps are coming from all over the world. Historical maps are the first to be embossed for blind readers, and they are based on a historical atlas in use at Harvard University.

Geographical maps include outline, physical and political maps of all countries, and separate maps of each of the 48 states. After the sets are distributed to schools, the plates will remain the property of the Howe Memorial Press in South Boston, which is doing the printing and which is a subsidiary of Perkins. While sighted workers have planned the maps, drafted them in reverse and hammered them out by hand on sheets of brass preparatory to the printing on paper, the difficult task of working out the Braille keys and the proofreading have been done by blind workers. Engineers have evolved a new map-making machine, and a chemist, in a laboratory provided by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has developed a plastic base material for the embossing. Tools used in the hammering were especially designed.

Proofreaders Seek Errors

The responsibility of editing and proofreading has rested on Charles W. Holmes, who has spared no effort to make the maps easily readable and accurate. Blind proofreaders, working side by side, with their Braille reference works at their elbows, are alert to discover mistakes in the marking of cities and other details. One map of townships in the Boston district absorbed the attention of a group of sixth-grade pupils, who could not rest until they had explored every corner marked on it. It is a simple matter for a pupil to study the streets of Watertown, for example, and, counting the blocks by sidewalk edges as he goes along, find the street he is seeking. Street maps of Boston will be given anyone who needs them.

Scotland Yard, however, should be informed when the maps are completed, for when Donald Morgan, blind teacher at the institution, returned from a recent visit to England he was without his Braille maps of London and England. One day he left them in a taxicab. They aroused suspicion and were taken to Scotland Yard. When Mr. Morgan called for them they were withheld because, it is reported, officialdom declared, "These maps may be a new code for spies and they are going to remain in our files!"

Japanese Worsteds Enter at $1.60 a Yard

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 2 (AP)—Samples of Japanese worsteds which it is said can be delivered in New York city, duty paid, at $1.60 to $2.30 a yard, and which would cost American producers $2 to $3.65 a yard to make, were received here from Japan, according to an announcement of the Rhode Island Textile Association.

The samples will be used in an educational campaign, it was said.

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Amoskeag Prober Urges Case Go To Attorney General

(Continued from Page 9)

buy company stock. Mr. Dumaine denied knowledge of this and Mr. Borre stated that there had been no hint that Mr. Dumaine had had anything to do with the rumored attempt.

Mr. Dumaine volunteered the information that he had been in error when stating the amount yesterday of his salary as president of the Waltham Watch Company. He said that he is now paid $25,000 but was once paid, in more prosperous years, $50,000

Spectators pricked up their ears as Mr. Sabath was heard to remark in a low voice, "That company may come in, too."

Margin Too Small

Mr. Dumaine then said that although the Amoskeag firm had realized a profit of $33,000 in 1933 from its rayon experiments the officers of the firm decided that the margin of profit was too small to risk expenditure of money for new equipment.

During the morning, Mr. Borre criticized certain lawyers who, he said, figure out the financial manipulations that protect the rich and bankrupt the poor. "Lawyers," he said, "are at the bottom of every financial racket in the country."

Mr. Sabath loosed a blast at bankers, "They should try to run businesses," he asserted. "If bankers had attended to the banking business in 1928 and 1929 instead of speculating we would not have had thousands of banks closing."

Mismanagement Charge

During yesterday afternoon's session, Mr. Sabath made his second outburst of the day against what he termed "mismangement of the Amoskeag mills" by officials. Pounding on the bench, the stocky congressman declared that since 1933 business in general—including the textile industry—has been greatly improved.

"I can not understand," he said, "why money could not also have been made at Manchester, if proper management had been exercised at the mills. I am driven to the conclusion that there was a deliberate attempt on the part of officials to sell out, disband and take the profits, and let the stockholders hold the bag, as long as the bondholders of the company received their money. When those officials went to work and issued stock and a bond issue, I do not think they acted as they should."

Mill Shows Profit

This outspoken opinion, in which some professed to see an inkling of a possible finding by the congressional committee, came during the questioning of G. W. Rodman Peabody, chairman of the shareholders' committee. It followed a statement by the witness that since 1932 the Suncook Mills, of which he is president, have made money—not a great deal, but at least they have not been operating in the red.

Mr. Peabody testified that the shareholders' committee represented about 75 per cent of all stock in the manufacturing company. Questions by both Major Borre and Mr. Sabath sought to discover what steps, if any, were taken to protect the stockholders, when adequate steps seemed to have been taken to protect the bondholders.

From the testimony it developed that a study was made by the committee to see if the mills could be kept open, and that failing, a plan of reorganization was sought in order that Manchester and Amoskeag would "be kept on the map."

"So much money was taken out of the company's quick assets," Mr. Peabody declared, "that reorganization was inevitable. Until the spring of this year we had hope of reopening the mills and operating on a smaller scale. But the flood washed away all our hopes, and we were forced into liquidation."

This second session of the day was by far the longest held by the Sabath committee in the Amoskeag case to date. Resumption of testimony began at 2:30 p. m., with Roger Amory, trustee of Amoskeag Company and member of the bondholders' protective committee, still on the stand. Mr. Amory merely identified certain letters sent by his committee to bondholders, advising them of developments in the reorganization proceedings in Federal Court at Boston.

When Mr. Amory stepped from the stand Mr. O'Malley interrupted the hearing to announce that he was suddenly called back to Milwaukee and would have to leave to take care of Wisconsin political matters.

Following Mr. Amory on the stand came Ralph M. Eastman, vice-president of the State Street Trust Company and secretary of the bondholders' protective committee.

He read from the minutes of the 18 committee meetings which he attended. Mr. Sabath still sought an answer to his question of what was done to save the mills.

"Did the committee take any action to save Amoskeag?" he asked the witness.

'We discussed the situation in the meetings," Mr. Eastman replied.

"Did you do anything yourself?"

"I was only the secretary."

Called an "Able Man"

"I know you were only the secretary," the Representative went on, and then leaning over to the witness said, "but I have every confidence in you as an able man."

"You are very flattering," Mr. Eastman murmured.

When interrogated on fees approved by the committee for its members, counsel and assisting firms, Mr. Eastman revealed that approximately $45,000 has been approved. Of this amount each member will receive $2500, and counsel an approximate total of $30,000, Mr. Eastman stated.

Two witnesses were sandwiched between Mr. Eastman's appearances. The first was Robert G. Stone of Brookline, trustee of the holding company since 1927 and of the manufacturing company since 1935.

Questioned About Loans

Mr. Stone was questioned about the $5,500,000 loans made to Amoskeag by the First National Bank and the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, and was referred to Mr. Dumaine's testimony in the morning that if they had not been paid, and if the interest to bondholders could have been overlooked, the mills might not have been forced to close.

Here Mr. Sabath asked, "Who suggested that the plant close in the first place?"

"Mr. Dumaine," said Mr. Stone.

"Uh, huh," Mr. Sabath replied, "and what did he say?"

"Mr. Dumaine outlined the precarious position of the mills," Mr. Stone went on. "He said that it no longer was practical to pay the interest on the bonds from the net quick assets of the company."

What About Stockholders?

"I know all about paying the interest to bondholders," Mr. Sabath cut in quickly. "What about the stockholders?"

"The records will show that."

"All right! We'll get the records," Mr. Sabath shouted, and excused the witness.

Russell B. Lowe, Fitchburg, Mass., textile manufacturer, was called to the stand. He related the steps involved in the merging of the Park Hill Manufacturing Company of Fitchburg with the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, stating that at the time he was president of the Fitchburg plant, and that his father, Arthur H. Lowe, was treasurer. After the deal, his father became president of the Amoskeag mills, and he became manager of the Fitchburg plant, and later trustee of Amoskeag.

Asked if he had done anything to help the Manchester mill situation, Mr. Lowe replied that he had conferred with Mr. Dumaine, telling him that 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 spindles had been lost by New England to the South.

"Did you suggest any remedies?" asked Major Borre.

"Yes—economies in every place possible. Then, too, there was the bond issue which reduced the preferred stock issue of 1925 by half, thereby reducing the fixed charges by half."

"In your suggestion of economy, did you suggest to Mr. Dumaine that he reduce his salary of $40,000, or his son's yearly pay check of $25,000?"

"No, I didn't think of reducing that," Mr. Lowe answered.

Where Swans Move to the Rhythm of Falling Waters

Publishers

A Scene Near Stamford, Conn.

Connecticut has done much to improve her countryside and to make its vistas an invitation for visitors to linger and enjoy natural beauties. Highways hum with cars threading their way across state through historic communities. In these sections, one comes upon landscapes which refresh and delight: broad meadowlands, woodland and fine stands of timber. Just outside Stamford is this lovely waterwall where swans ride in dignified, unhurried leisure—a scene to intrigue artist or angler.

What's Going On In the Arts

Doll and Richards

MISCELLANEOUS exhibitions seem to be the preference among the galleries of Newbury Street. Perhaps when the season gets under way, there will be some one-man displays permitting painters to show a full complement of works, thus providing the gallery visitor with a more complete idea of individual accomplishment. For present showing there is on view at Doll and Richards a selection of small oils which for the most part depict the countryside. The artists listed are those whom we see generally at this gallery. A cursory glance will convince the spectator that Doll and Richards inclines to a conservative choice of exhibitors, and that the pictures refer to the scenic and restful. While many artists in metropolitan centers are bothered about social relevance of art, about nationalistic emphasis, or technical orientations inspired by Paris, the group in this exhibition paints undisturbed by time and tide, recording tranquil sylvan retreats, picturesque expanses, topped by floating clouds.

Viewed more closely, the pictures disclose interesting variations. The painters favor good, deep blues and violet in the background, irrespective of the color scheme in the foreground, and often the purplish-bluish hues dominate the pictures, lending a solemn and dignified note. Some of the painters, like Marian P. Sloane, work very concisely, applying carefully a number of broad, flat strokes of pigment which tell as details when seen at some distance. Mrs. Sloane's pictures gain by this uniform stroke, which in its nature imparts consistency to the design, while the gradations of tone convey an illusion of bulk. These pictures disclose the degree to which impressionism has been absorbed by oil painters of the right wing in Boston.

Among those exhibiting are A. Sheldon Pennoyer, Hoyland Bettinger, H. Dudley Murphy, Emma Fordyce Macrae, John F. Enser, Charles Curtis Allen and Ogden Pleissner.

D. A.

New Motion Pictures

MOTHER love, filial devotion and social satire vied for attention on the respective screens of three local motion picture houses yesterday; but Hollywood's homilies on homely virtues were easily bested by Hollywood's farcical wit. Or, perhaps, one should say, by Eric Hatch's and Morrie Ryskind's farcical wit.

It was at the Keith Memorial that their combined work, "My Man Godfrey," opened what should be an indefinite run after a preview on Wednesday evening at which there were 500 standees. It is a witty farce about a "forgotten man" (William Powell) who is transferred from a New York city dump to the luxurious surroundings of a Fifth avenue home. How, as the family butler, he saves the financial skins and improves the senses of responsibility and gains the complete affection of several silly socialities and the harassed "head" of the family—Carole Lombard, Gail Patrick, Alice Brady and Eugene Pallette—is the light-hearted burden of the story. And with all their nonsense the authors have not overlooked possibilities for social implications.

Of "Star for a Night," at the Keith Boston, less can be said. Jane Darwell is a sightless German mother whose doctor's fees have been provided by her children in the United States. The youngsters have given false impressions of their importance so that the mother would accept their financial help and are in a panic when she arrives on a surprise visit. After a series of highly impossible events, the mother's eyesight is recovered, she realized her children's sacrifices and of course loves them for it.

The stage show, headlining Vic Oliver, Joan Marsh and Sarah Churchill, does little to redeem the picture, although the humor is slightly less vulgar than usual.

"A Son Comes Home," which brings Mary Boland to the Paramount and Fenway screens, is about a mother whose son, after an absence of 15 years, returns to her clam-chowder emporium on San Francisco's water front. He is not really her son, but as she thinks he is too nice looking to have committed the murder of which he is suspected, she aids him. Eventually the real son—who is also the real murderer—is tracked down and Miss Boland has the unpleasant task of turning him in. Julie Haydon's intelligent capabilities are wasted in a "love interest" role and Donald Woods is a vaguely bewildered young impostor son. The sole bright spot is contributed by Wallace Ford as a hard-boiled reporter.

"A Midsummer Night's Dream" is in the same bill.

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Samaria (Bost.)	Oct. 3	Glasgow	Oct. 11	Oct. 3, 3:00 pm	Oct. 2, 7:00 pm
Queen Mary	Oct. 7	Cherbourg	Oct. 12	Oct. 6, 8:00 pm	Oct. 7, 8:00 pm
Bremen (Mid.)	Oct. 9	Cherbourg	Oct. 15	Oct. 9, 1:00 pm	Oct. 9, 8:00 pm
Ile de France	Oct. 10	Plymouth	Oct. 16	Oct. 9, 8:00 pm	Oct. 10, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Niagara	Seattle Oct. 7	Oct. 2, 4:00 pm	Oct. 2, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco Oct. 13	Oct. 8, 4:00 pm	Oct. 8, 8:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro Oct. 15	Oct. 10, 4:00 pm	Oct. 10, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle Oct. 10	Oct. 5, 4:00 pm	Oct. 5, 8:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro Oct. 11	Oct. 6, 4:00 pm	Oct. 6, 8:30 pm

†Italian and Med. countries only. †Australia must be specially addressed.
‖Northern Ireland and Scotland only.

Ocean Flight Called Easy for Mail Pilot

(Continued from Page 9)

man was planning to sell these balls at $2 apiece for charity. He got the idea of putting ping-pong balls in the plane from an air line official.

Broken Gas Line

"You have no idea how much buoyancy those ping pong balls have," he said. "Just try one in the water sometime. It'll surprise you," he said, making the pulling-under motion with his hands.

Concerning his failure to make the westbound flight from Europe to America, Mr. Merrill was cautious in making statements. The most he would admit was that a gas line had broken, releasing about 500 gallons of gasoline. "We had enough gas," he said, "to get to Atlanta, Ga., after hitting the coast."

Mr. Merrill revealed that he is going to enter the race sponsored by France to honor the tenth anniversary of Lindbergh's flight from New York to Paris on May 21, 1927. The flight is to depart from New York on May 21, 1937, unless very bad weather cancels it. He plans to use a Douglas transport ship such as is employed on the line for which he is a pilot.

When on Vacation

Queried on how he got the idea to attempt the recently completed flight with Mr. Richman, he said that he jokingly mentioned to Mr. Richman, whom he met while a pilot for Eastern, that he had a month's vacation and suggested that he take a plane across the ocean for the fun of it. Mr. Richman approved the idea and from this simple beginning the flight was planned. Originally Mr. Merrill said he had planned to fly the ocean with the wife of a prominent columnist, but the financial arrangements "fell through."

Knox to Speak In Boston Monday

Lifting the New England national campaign from the obscurity into which it fell, after the Maine election, Col. Frank Knox, G. O. P. vice-presidential nominee, will return to Massachusetts Monday, making three speeches, one in New Bedford at 1:30 p. m. another in Fall River at 4 p. m. and a major address in Boston's Symphony Hall at 8.

The entire State Republican ticket will participate in the Symphony Hall meeting. Former Gov. Channing H. Cox will introduce Colonel Knox.

The Colonel is scheduled to arrive in Worcester tomorrow morning and will drive to his Manchester, N. H., summer home whence he started his cross-country campaign tour a month ago. Monday morning he will leave Manchester for the New Bedford luncheon meeting at Acushnet Park.

Political Talk For Business Men

Boston's Chamber of Commerce members were today promised a preview of "What's Ahead in Washington?"

Willard M. Kiplinger, who heads a business news agency in Washington, issued weekly reports of legislative trends, significant political events and forecasts, is to be the speaker at the first of the Chamber's assembly luncheon of the season on Oct. 22.

A question and answer period is to follow the address—in itself considerable significance because it is an innovation for Chamber luncheons—at which pointed queries are expected from the floor. Coming only 12 days before the national election, the largest crowd to attend an assembly luncheon in recent years is anticipated.

Greenwood Spent $4801 In Senatorial Campaign

FITCHBURG, Mass., Oct. 2 (AP)—Mayor Robert E. Greenwood, who recently resigned from the campaign for United States senatorial nomination, accepted no contributions and spent $4801 on his campaign, records at the office of City Clerk Sanford E. Worthington disclosed today. Mr. Greenwood's statement was filed by an office assistant. The mayor is cruising on a yacht off New York city.

Road Patrol Shifted

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 2 (AP)—Thirty Massachusetts state police troopers of Troop A, which covers North Attleboro and other neighboring towns along Routes 1A and 1, have been transferred to new stations by Lieut. John McLaughlin, commander. No explanation of the shakeup was forthcoming.

City Registration Breaks Record

AN all-time record of 325,948 registered voters has been established in Boston, it was announced yesterday by the election commission.

The new mark is 6230 higher than the last high set in 1934, despite the fact that 9 more days remain in which to register for the presidential and gubernatorial balloting in November.

Since registration reopened on Sept. 11, following the primaries, 6445 names have been added to the voting list. Registrations for the primaries reached 319,500, a new high for the primary election. Yesterday, in which the heaviest registration took place, 1356 new voters added their names to the list.

Where to Dine

HINGHAM, MASS.
The Black Horse
A. D. 1690
Charming New England Hospitality
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
Guests Accommodated
Midway between Hingham and Cohasset
ROUTES 3A and 128 HING. 1161

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
ADAMS HOUSE
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
$1.00 DINNER
Clam Chowder
Fried Clams Fried Filet de Sole
Salad
Broiled Live Chicken Lobster
French Fried Potatoes Hot Biscuits and Butter
Ice Cream Cake Coffee

FRAMINGHAM CR., MASS.
OPEN ALL YEAR
Dine delightfully in a colonial atmosphere
Seiler's 1812 House
Framingham Centre
on the Worcester Highway Route 9

GLOUCESTER, MASS.
THE WHITE GULL
Chicken, Steak, Fish and Lobster Dinners
A La Carte Service
67 Essex Avenue, Gloucester, Mass.
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FAIRFIELD, CONN.
HOWARD JOHNSON'S
ROADSIDE RESTAURANTS
"Join Us At Johnson's"
Luncheon — Tea — Dinner
Fairfield—Route 1—Milford

BOSTON
We are pleased to announce the opening of the
REGENT GRILL
formerly the Marseille
210 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON
The same high quality food and reasonable prices prevail. We will be awaiting an early opportunity to serve you.
SPECIAL LUNCHEONS 40c-60c 11-3 P. M.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER 50c-75c 5-9 P. M.
Also a la carte at all hours

Amusements

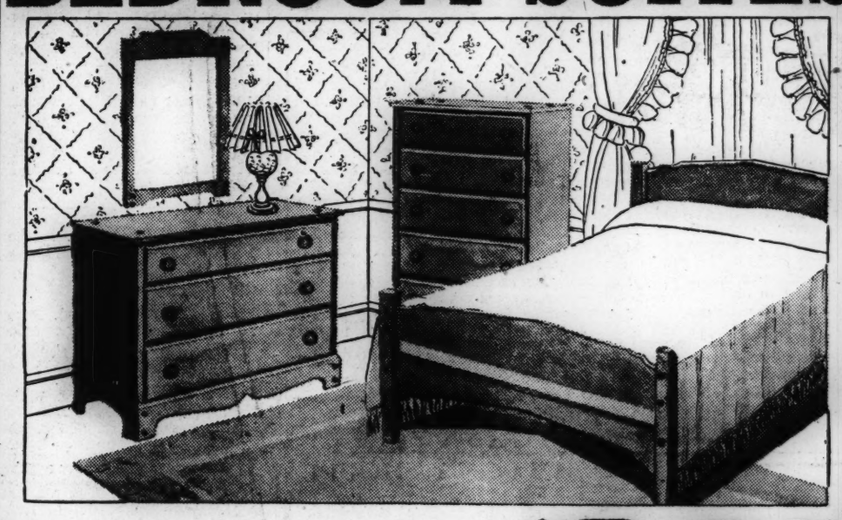
BOSTON
William Powell · Carole Lombard
MY MAN Godfrey
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
Added Attraction, "March of Time"
KEITH MEMORIAL

LAST 2 DAYS
Greatest Love Story Ever Told!
SHEARER HOWARD
Romeo and Juliet
Only Boston Engagement This Year
COLONIAL
Twice Daily: 2:15 and 8:15
MATS. 50c, 75c A few at 1.00
EVES. 50c to $1.50 plus tax

SHUBERT TONIGHT at 8:20 Mat. Tom'w
SAM H. HARRIS Presents
JANE EYRE & FIRST LADY
COWL
Eves., 55c to $2.75. Wed. and Sat. Mats., 55c to $2.20. Tax Included.

UNKLE EPH DAY AT
RAYMOND'S
TWO PIECE
CHARLES OF LONDON SUITE

Covered in 100% Mohair Boucle, mothproof guarantee, supersagless construction, large 82" divan, T cushions, individual backs on divan, choice of nine different colors. Attractively carved woodgrip handles and legs. Both beautifully finished in antique mahogany. Guaranteed construction.
Natural Retail Price 157.50
$100.00 SUITE

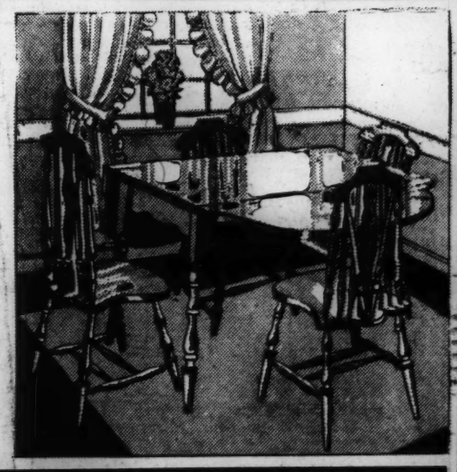
Three Piece Solid Maple
BEDROOM SUITES

Authentic Design. Antique worn edges, well-rubbed finish. Center drawer guides. Dust proof construction TOP and BOTTOM, large 39" dresser—19"x30" mirror of heavy plate glass, large 5 drawer chest.
Natural Retail Price $59.50
CHOICE OF 3' 3" or 4' 6" BEDS
$38.50 SUITE

Queen Anne Foot Stools

Top constructed with heavy metal bands, assuring longer wear and greater durability. Queen Anne legs. Colonial red mahogany finish. Tufted pillow top. Many attractive hard wearing covers including figured velvets, tapestries, friezettes, etc. Size 16" high, 20" long, 14" wide.
$2.69

Chippendale MIRROR

Colonial red mahogany or antique maple finish. Heavy crystal plate mirror. Size 12x20. Eagle can be attached to mirror, if desired, at small additional cost.
$2.79

SOLID MAPLE 5 PIECE BREAKFAST SET
Drop Leaf Table and 4 Braced Back Chairs

The table has a heat proof finish that will resist hot dishes, liquids, etc. A finish like this is seldom found on breakfast sets sold at this price. Table measures 22x36 closed, 42x36 open.
14.95 FIVE PIECE

INNER SPRING MATTRESSES
Hair Top and Bottom
Hand rolled and taped edge. 182 Coils. Hand laced. Ventilators. Side straps. WHITE Sisal pad, top and bottom. Layers of WHITE felt over sisal pad. Eight ounce blue and white ticking. All standard sizes, entirely hand made. Guaranteed.
$12.95 EACH
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TO MATCH ANY SIZE

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Send Them ALL To Us
Save time . . . save inconvenience by sending ALL your cleaning to Adams & Swett . . . dresses, suits, coats, rugs, drapes, curtains, slip-covers . . . EVERYTHING! We can take care of all your cleaning needs . . . dry-cleaning as well as rug-cleaning! We guarantee your satisfaction.
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BOSTON, MASS.

Breaks Sway Baseball Series Fortunes — Hub Elevens Go Into Action Tomorrow

Breaks Figure In Deciding World Series

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Several big league baseball players—they prefer not to have their names mentioned—were lounging with a few members of the writing fraternity in the main lobby of a downtown hotel.

"You know," said one, leaning forward so as to hold the attention of those within hearing, "you fellows can write yards of copy about great hitters and pitchers, and about spectacular fielding plays, but I maintain that every World Series since the beginning has been decided in favor of the club getting the 'breaks.'

"Furthermore," he continued, "I know from experience that at least a half dozen series have been won before the two clubs even took the field."

For more than an hour this veteran spokesman told his tale for those who cared to listen. The remainder of this story, is, in brief, what he related.

Huggins's Strategy

In 1927 a great Yankee club met the Pittsburgh Pirates in the World Series, and record books bulge with the remarkable accomplishments of those powerful New York batsmen. They swept four straight from the rival National Leaguers, who didn't have a chance.

Columns of copy were written of how Ruth, Gehrig and company broke down fences during the classic; but probably the most colorful and interesting side of this smashing Yankee triumph was the manner in which they crashed the Pirate morale in a practice session on the afternoon preceeding the series opener.

The Pittsburgh management, as is the usual custom, courteously offered the use of their park to the American Leaguers, and of course it was accepted. Miller Huggins, perhaps the shrewdest of all managers, was on the field with his men that day. "Hug" was famed for his strategy and it didn't take him long to size up a very opportune situation.

Glancing up into the grandstand, Huggins noticed the Pirates calmly watching every move of the team they were to battle the next afternoon. So the little Yankee pilot called his batting practice pitchers aside and instructed them to throw nothing but straight fast balls "right down the middle."

What Ruth, Gehrig, Combs, Koenig and the other Yankee sluggers did to those "soft" practice pitches need not be mentioned. Even Colonel Ruppert must have gasped if he saw the baseball bill for that day. The "scouting" Pirates were a beaten lot of ball players before that session had finished. Huggins' strategy had worked.

Rube Too Playful

In the World Series of 1905 between the Giants and Athletics, fans waited impatiently for the expected pitching duels between those two great stars—Christy Mathewson and Rube Waddell. Both were masters of their art. Both had enjoyed sensational seasons.

But the duels didn't materialize, and all because Waddell felt like staging a friendly little wrestling match in a Boston railroad station on the eve of the opening game. The A's beat the Giants only once that October, and Connie Mack still insists that if the great "Rube" hadn't been in a playful mood the story would have been much different.

One of the outstanding pennant drives and World Series triumphs was scored by the Boston Braves of 1914. Under George Stallings, the Tribe surprised the nation by defeating the heavily-favored Athletics four straight in the classic. But seldom mentioned is the story of how the morale of Connie Mack's players was shattered just previous to the series, when, asking as a group for higher salaries for the following season, they were refused. Mack had to, Philadelphia had not supported the American League, despite the fact that it was easily the class of the circuit. The A's faced the Braves with a "what's the use" attitude.

Space does not permit recalling many of the historical 'breaks" that have decided the outcome of past classics. However, at the moment I am reminded of two quite prominent examples in the present series betwen the Giants and Yankes.

Going into the eighth inning of the opening game at the Polo Grounds on Wednesday, the Giants were leading, 2 to 1, with the head of the Yankee batting order coming up. Crosetti, first up, lined a double to the left-field corner. Rolfe dropped a sacrifice bunt in front of the plate, and when Hubbell fumbled the wet ball Crosetti took third and the former Dartmouth athlete was safe at first.

With Di Maggio at bat, and Gehrig, Dickey and Powell waiting in line, Hubbell was not in an enviable position. But when Di Maggio drove a hard liner right at Second Baseman Whitehead, who relayed the ball to Terry for a fast double play on Rolfe, "Hub" regained command of the situation.

The second "break" in the current series came when wet grounds postponed the second game yesterday, thus giving Hubbell an extra day of rest. The Giants' stock must have risen 50 per cent last night.

And with that final thought, the lobby meeting adjourned.

Second Game Play by Play

By the Associated Press

POLO GROUNDS, New York, Oct. 2 —The Giants dashed out on the field after President Roosevelt tossed the first ball for the benefit of the cameras only. The band then played the "Star-Spangled Banner" while the crowd stood at attention. All except a few scattered patches in the upper stands were filled.

First Inning

Yankees—Crosetti lined a single to center on the first pitch. Rolfe walked, the fourth pitch being low and inside. Di Maggio bunted down the third base line and was safe for a base hit as he beat Jackson's throw and filled the bases. Gehrig lifted a fly to Ott and Crosetti scored after the catch. Rolfe ran to third while Di Maggio remained at first as Ott made the throw to the plate. Al Smith was warming up for the Giants. Dickey up. Ball one, wide. It was a wild pitch that Mancuso barely stopped and Di Maggio ran to second base. Dickey lifted a high fly to Leiber and Rolfe scored after the catch. Bartell intercepted Leiber's throw and Di Maggio was caught at third for the third out. It was Jackson who cut oz the throw and Bartell who covered third for the putout. Two runs, two hits, no errors.

Giants—Moore fanned, swinging. Bartell fanned, swinging. Terry lined a single over second base. Leiber walked. Ott lifted a fly to Di Maggio. No run, one hit, no errors.

Second Inning

Yankees—Selkirk walked. Powell lined to Ott. Selkirk was thrown out trying to steal, Mancuso to Whitehead. Lazzeri walked. Gomez fanned. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Giants—Mancuso walked. Whitehead flied to Selkirk. Jackson lifted a high fly to Selkirk. Schumacher walked. With Moore up Gomez made a wild pitch that bounced through Dickey's legs and Schumacher ran all the way to third after Mancuso scored. Moore fouled out to Rolfe. One run, no hits, no errors.

Third Inning

Yankees—Crosetti singled. Rolfe walked. Dimaggio bunted down the third base line and was safe when Jackson fumbled the ball. It was an error for Jackson and a sacrifice for Di Maggio as the bags were filled. The Giants went into a huddle and decided to change pitchers. A left-handed Al Smith replaced Schumacher. Gehrig smashed a hit over Terry's head, scoring Crosetti and Rolfe and sending Dimaggio to third. Gehrig was almost trapped off first on Ott's throw to Terry. Dickey punched a single to right center scoring Dimaggio and sending Gehrig to third. Selkirk lifted a short fly to Leiber. Gehrig made no attempt to score. Powell walked filling the bases. Smith was replaced in the box by Dick Coffman.

Lazzeri slashed a home run into the lower right field stands, cleaning the bases as he tallied behind Gehrig, Dickey and Powell. It was the first home run with the bases full in World Series play since 1920, when Earl Smith of Cleveland pulled the trick. Gomez fanned, swinging. Crosetti grounded out, Bartell to Terry. Seven runs, four hits, one error.

Giants — Bartell walked. Terry fanned. Leiber fanned. Ott popped to Rolfe. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Fourth Inning

Yankees—Rolfe bunted and was tossed out on a pretty play, Coffman to Terry. Di Maggio flied to Moore. Gehrig punched a single past Terry. Gehrig was thrown out trying to steal. Mancuso to Bartell. No runs, noe hit, no errors.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Prof. Hans Lobert, coach of the Phillies, presides at the concerts of the barber shop quartet in World Series headquarters (after work hours, of course) . . . One of his most enthusiastic choiristers is Sam Breadon, president of the Cardinals, who can turn in a mean tenor . . . Don't be surprised if Rip Collins, Cards first sacker, bobs up in a Cub uniform next season . . . A deal of some sort is cooking . . .

* * *

What is Cornell going to do with Yale tomorrow. Or vice versa? . . . Francis Wallace's new football serial, "The Double Ride" hit the magazines this week . . . Pat Malone of the Yankees and Mark Koening of the Giants are the only New Yorkers who have been in World Series as both American and National leaguers . . . Note to Army opponents: The Cadets already have reached midseason form . . .

Some of these football coaches are good for a laugh any time . . . Here is Jimmy Crowley of Fordham, with one of the best teams in the East, holding Franklin and Marshall "in highest regard" . . . Mebbe he means for his third team . . . Jack Baer, crack Oklahoma U quarterback, turned down a fat offer from the New York baseball Yankees so that he can continue for Coach Biff Jones.

Greater Boston Youngsters in Football Games Tomorrow

By a Staff Photographer

Andy Bierenbroodspot, Northeastern Lineman.

George Roberts, Harvard Backfield Prospect

John Janusus, Rugged Boston College Lineman

Gary Familgetti, Hard-Running Back of Boston University

Brother Act Due In New Haven Game

By the Associated Press

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 2

THE Cornell-Yale football game at New Haven tomorrow may develop into one of those brother against brother things. Jack Hemingway, 208-pound guard, was listed as a starter for the Cornell team. He is a sophomore and received his varsity baptism in the Alfred game last week.

Stuart "Toots" Hemingway, 195-pounder on the Yale squad, also is a sophomore and a guard. He is likely to see action opposite his brother. Both are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Hemingway of Syracuse.

Local Football Gridirons Teem With Contests

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Great doings in football this week end. The local gridirons teem with action in every instance excepting that of Tufts. Harvard inaugurates its second season under the tutelage of genial Dick Harlow, playing host at the stadium to Amherst. Boston College makes its debut under the teaching of the new mentor, Gil Dobie, who is associated apart from Cornell football for the first time in years. Northeastern enters the second game of its season, facing Dobie's new hope. The other team is Boston University. Pat Hanley recruited American International in place of the originally scheduled affray with Norwich.

With such a grand chance as this to "fatten the batting average" of picking winners, no writer at all versed in the football lore of the district could fail to name Harvard, Boston College and Boston University the teams to enjoy the winning end of tomorrow's encounters. There is hardly need to qualify, but football is a peculiar game and should any of the predictions prove wrong, the results would rank with the greatest upsets of all time and the congratulations due the winners would amply justify ruination of a reputation none too good for picking winners.

In facing Boston College, the Huskies end their string of consecutive games without defeat, having gone through eight games last year with five victories and three ties. Coach Al McCoy has his strongest Northeastern eleven, but the Huskies have only been in college football three years and have not developed to the point of handling a Boston College eleven yet. There is an idea prevailing, however, that the Huskies will make it interesting at Alumni Field.

While the publicity reveals that the Amherst invasion of the Stadium will contain several good football players, there are not enough of them to match those at Harvard. The Lord Jeffs played a scoreless tie with Hobart last week and looked strong defensively. Offensively the team was experiencing first-game raggedness.

Harvard played an inter-squad game last Saturday and in so doing Coach Harlow believes he eliminated many of the usual first-game mistakes. This is a renewal of football between the two teams which dates back to 1878. Amherst has not met Harvard on the gridiron since 1912. Coach Lloyd Jordan will bring a squad of 50 men, 20 of them lettermen.

Out at Nickerson Field, Pat Hanley's Boston University edition for 1936 will face American International. Originally Norwich was billed to meet the Terriers, but unforseen injuries so riddled the Cadets following the game at Dartmouth that they asked cancellation. A hurried search for an opponent brought the American International team which, while not strong, having lost two games already, will give the Terriers a chance to test their material.

Eastern Football Games Tomorrow

Northeastern at Boston College.
Amherst at Harvard.
Amer. International at Boston University.
Frank. & Marsh. at Fordham.
Maine at Columbia.
Niagara at Manhattan.
Wm. & Mary at West Point.
New Hampshire at Bates.
Mass. State at Bowdoin.
Rhode Island at Brown.
Middlebury at Colby.
Ursinus at Colgate.
Wesleyan at Conn. State.
Vermont at Dartmouth.
Providence at Holy Cross.
Dickinson at Lehigh.
Davidson at Annapolis.
Lafayette at Pennsylvania.
Cornell at Yale.
West Virginia at Pittsburgh.
Williams at Princeton.
Clarkson at Syracuse.

Sporting Around The Hub

Yankees vs. Hubbell

THOSE New York Yankees are in a very good position to be "talked" out of winning the World Series. Granted Carl Hubbell did pitch the Giants to a decisive first-game victory, and also granted that Mr. Hubbell is the best pitcher on either team or in either league, for that matter. If the Yanks read a sport page or listen to baseball talk, they hear plenty about how good Mr. Hubbell is. And to back up all they read and hear, they have been beaten by him.

Baseball writers who should know and other team managers built up Mr. Hubbell until those hard-hitting Yankees were seeing screwballs thrown at them in the middle of the night. They have a pretty fair conception of Mr. Hubbell's delivery now and if they stop long enough to realize that that delivery can beat any team at times, but also realize that that delivery has been beaten, this series is only beginning.

Pitching is termed a major percentage of a short series. That has been proved in past World Series when such greats as Christy Mathewson, Dizzy Dean, Grover Cleveland Alexander and others too numerous to mention have come through. But those same records will show other factors in World Series; pitchers who entered with reputations at stake and failed and batters who literally "scared" good pitching.

Chance to Hang Up a Record

The greatest figure in baseball, none other than Babe Ruth, did just that—scared great pitchers out of control and then belted those devastating home runs. The Yankees have power to spare in batting and should Mr. Hubbell falter, the scribes will again be forced into a backspring to cover rash statements. If other teams have beaten Hubbell, the Yankees can and if that idea catches on with the Yankee hitting brigade, we're in for some interesting fun to come. Hubbell has won 17-straight games and has a chance to hang up a record of everlasting fame, but sometimes things do not work out that way. W. M.

Boston "Y" Team To Meet R. I. State

The track team of the Boston Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue branch) is gradually moving into competition with collegiate athletes. The "Y" runners have a meet scheduled with Rhode Island State College on May 1, 1937. This is the first meet that the Boston club has arranged with State college. The order of events will follow the same lines as the N. E. I. A. A. meets.

Crimson Soccer Team Opens With Amherst

The Harvard varsity soccer football team will open its season against Amherst on the field behind the Harvard Business School at 1 o'clock tomorrow. The Harvard freshman team will also play its first game of the season when it meets Tabor Academy on the same field about 2 o'clock.

Other Coming Events

The annual meeting of the N. E. A. A. A. U. has been called for Oct. 5 at 7:45 in the Hotel Lenox . . . The Massachusetts Golf Association will hold its annual meeting Oct. 14 at The Country Club, Brookline, at 5:30 . . . There will be 18-hole handicap medal play during the day for delegates and officers of the M. G. A. with appropriate prizes for the winners.

WINGBACKS by TINY THORNHILL

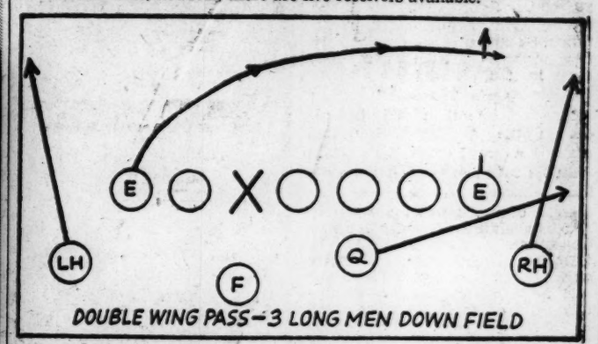
A PRIMER OF THE WARNER SYSTEM

Eleventh in a series of 12 daily articles prepared by the coach of Stanford's Rose Bowl champions in collaboration with Russ Newland, Associated Press sports writer.

WHILE Stanford passes, started either from the single wing or double wing formations, may look pretty much the same to spectators, there is considerable difference in the football technique.

From the double wingback setup we can get three long men down the field; that is, three receivers in position for long-distance throws. In the single wing formation usually only two long men are down.

In either case, however, there are five receivers available.



DOUBLE WING PASS—3 LONG MEN DOWN FIELD

On the double wing pass, the fullback usually does the throwing. The left and right halfbacks and the right end go down for the long shots, the quarterback "spots" for a short whip to the right and the left end may cut over to the right side to a position somewhat longer than the quarterback.

There are many variations of this passing play from the same formation. All are good if they work.

(Tomorrow: Lateral pass from reverse.)

Old High School Teammates Now On Opposite Sides

When two local college football teams, such as Boston College and Northeastern University, meet on the gridiron as they will tomorrow afternoon at Alumni Field, Newton, there is bound to be boys facing each other across the scrimmage line who, in their high school days, played shoulder to shoulder, but parted ways upon graduation.

For instance, when the Eagle's Tony DiNatale attempts to sweep the Huskies left end, he will be apt to run into the arms of a fellow townie from Belmont, Frank Meehan. Both boys starred for Belmont High. Although Meehan is bigger and stronger than Dinny, the Boston College halfback has no qualms about carrying the ball around the Huskies' left end. They both are juniors.

Then in a tackle position tomorrow will be the formidable John Janusus of Lexington for the Gil Dobie eleven, while facing him from the opposite side will be an old team mate at Lexington High, Andy Bierenbroodspot. In high school these boys were considered two of the best linemen in their immediate vicinity. Although Janusus has the weight advantage by five pounds. Bierenbroodspot has shown considerable fight in the Huskies' practice sessions as well as a good showing against American International last week. The play of these two against each other will be interesting to watch.

Although not in the starting lineup, James Kissell, center for the Eagles, and Santo Cannava of the Huskies will, in all probability, see service. These boys played together at Medford High.

English High contributes two of its former stars to the line-ups. Bill Little, a flashy back in his high school days will be playing under the Huskies' colors, while James Cuff, another English High player on the same squad with Little, is learning backfield assignments under Dobie. In their school days Little had the edge on Cuff, especially because of his ability as a blocking back.

Starting left guard for Northeastern will be Arnold Kaufman, former Malden High player, and sometime during the game the veteran H. Chiarini, who learned his football along with Kaufman at Malden, will see action in the Eagles backfield.

U. S. Women's Golf Trophy May Take Trip to England

SUMMIT, N. J., Oct. 2 (AP)—American golf seemed headed today for its second international final of the year as Pamela (Pam) Barton, stocky British titleholder, and three Americans advanced to the semi-finals of the United States women's golf championship.

Equally probable was the prospect that the 19-year-old titian-haired Miss Barton, the most serious foreign threat since Enid Wilson, might become the first invader in 23 years to carry the trophy back across the big water hole.

"Pam" was joined in the penultimate round by Marion Miley, a black-haired youngster from the Blue Grass regions of Lexington, Ky.; Kathryn Hemphill, who only a few years ago was the No. 1 player on the Columbia, (S. C.), high school boys' golf team, and the veteran Mrs. Maureen Orcutt crews of Englewood, N. J., a finalist 9 years ago.

Mrs. Barton ground out a 4-and-3 victory over Beatrice Barrett, Minneapolis latest sensation since the collapse of Patty Berg; Miss Miley squelched Mrs. Carl Donner of Springfield, N. J., 5-and-4; Miss Hemphill rammed down a 40-foot putt for a birdie 4 to beat Mrs. William E. Shepherd of Los Angeles, on the 19th hole, and Mrs. Crews eliminated the veteran Kansas City links woman, Mrs. Opal Hill, 3-and-2.

After three days of rain the quarterfinalists received a welcome break from the weather man. The skies were leaden, but it didn't rain. However, the Canoe Brook Country Club fairways were spongy and the players had to do a lot of digging.

As a result, with one exception, the scoring ran higher than to be expected from top-flight contestants.

College Football Results

Emporia 7, Southwestern 0.
Duluth (JC) 8, Itasca (JC) 0.
Lon Morris 39, Clifton 7.
New River State 39, Rio Grande 7.

The "Where to Dine" and "Amusement" Groups which regularly appear on this page will be found on Page 11 in this edition.

Hotels

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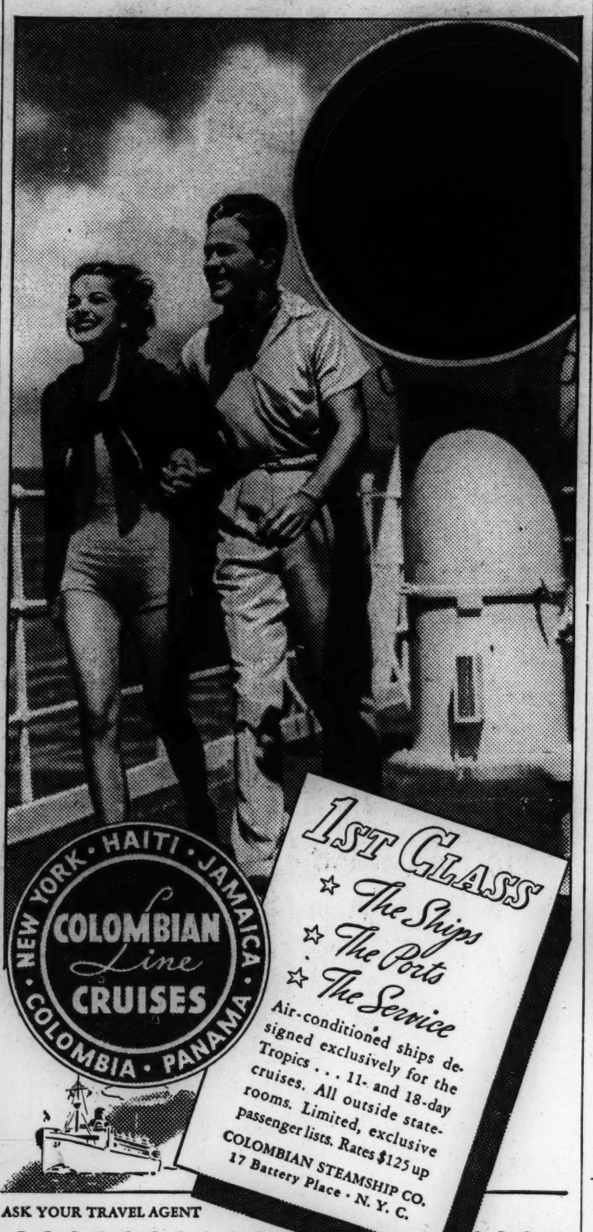
Travel



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Round Trip, First Class.
Honolulu, $220 up; Fiji, $445 up; Auckland, $454 up; Sydney, $574 up.
Go on the speedy Aorangi or Niagara from Vancouver or Victoria.
Canadian Australasian Line

Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Move Briskly Forward Over Comparatively Wide Front

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Throws Off Restraints And Forges Up

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—A brisk upward shove was given stock market leaders today, a number of issues getting into a new high ground for the past six years with gains of fractions to around 3 points.

Brokers attributed the buying revival partly to a lessening of tension over the foreign currency upheaval and to continued brightness of the domestic industrial picture.

Activity was pronounced in early dealings, but light profit-taking retarded the pace later. Near the fourth hour prices were not far from their best of the day.

Some at Six-Year High

Transfers approximated 1,800,000 shares.

A wide assortment of shares held advances of fractions to around 3 points. A number of new 6-year highs were recorded.

Conspicuous on the forward push were shares of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, Chrysler, Hercules Motors, White Motors, Briggs Mfg., Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Schenley, J. I. Case, Deere, American Telephone, Western Union, International Paper & Power preferred, American & Foreign Power preferred, Kennecott, U. S. Smelting, Mid-Continent Petroleum, Amerada, Westinghouse, du Pont, Santa Fe, Atlantic Coast Line, Simmons Co., Celotex, Lee Rubber and Allis-Chalmers.

Among others edging ahead were Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Canada Dry, Houston Oil, Shell Union Oil, Southern Pacific, New York Central, General Gas & Electric, Flintkote and Loew's.

Bond Prices Higher

A sharp rise in excess reserves of Federal Reserve member banks provided a background for higher prices in the bond market today.

Domestic corporate issues, some with stock conversion privileges, shifted forward fractions to a point or so. Gainers included American Rolling Mill 4¼s, Chesapeake Corp. 5s, St. Paul 5s, International Telephone 5s, New York Central 5s, Studebaker 6s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½.

International Hydro Electric 6s jumped more than 2 points to a new high and Allis Chalmers 4s, a high-priced issue, was up about 4 points around noon.

The U. S. Government list was quiet and mixed. Treasury 3s of 1948 were a little higher, while small declines were registered by the 3⅜s of 1947 and the 3¼s of 1946.

In the foreign sector South American issues somewhat improved included Argentine 6s of 1961, Buenos Aires 4½s, Peru 6s and Uruguay 6s.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Trading was active and prices firm in the stock market today, sentiment being somewhat improved by the resumption of dealings in French exchange. Kaffirs, transatlantic shares and international issues sold and armament stocks were in good demand. The oil and tobacco group held steady with the exception of Royal Dutch which reacted. European bonds moved irregularly.

Paris—Buying orders poured into the Bourse which has been closed since Sept. 25, the volume being of such proportions that buying orders were several hundred times the amount of securities offered. French rentes closed about 10 francs higher than last Friday's closing price and industrial shares registered big advances. Citroen finished at 400 francs compared with 320 a week ago, Suez Canal 23,000 against 20,740, Royal Dutch 4000 against 3280. Canadian Pacific moved up from 203 to 257, and Societe Generale closed at 740 compared with 622 a week ago. Other bank shares and the electric group were unquoted.

Liverpool—After selling a penny higher, wheat futures reacted and closed about unchanged on increased offerings of new Argentine wheat and realizing. Cotton closed lower on Bombay and scattered local selling, some of which was taken by trade buying.

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Stock of Record
Employer G Asso	25c	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 17
Square D Co B	25c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 19
Columbia Mills	$2.00	..	Oct. 1	Sept. 30
Extra				
Atlas, J G M Co	15c	..	Nov. 2	Oct. 10
War. F & P Corp	$1	..	Nov. 2	Oct. 15
Accumulated				
Bulova Watch pf	Co. $16.62½	..	Oct. 14	Oct. 9
Initial				
Locke Steel C Co	20c	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 15
Regular				
Amalga Leather Cos. $7 preferred	‡	..	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Mutual Inv Fund	25c	..	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Sharp & Dohme, Inc. $3.50 pf A	87½c	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 16
Square D Co	$2.20	Cl		
A pf	55c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 19
Thatcher Mfg Co conv pf	90c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Towle Mfg Co	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 8
Westvaco Chlorine Prod 5% pf	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 10
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Corp	15c	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 10
Arlington Mills	50c	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 2
Loose-Wiles B Co	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 18
Nash Motors	25c	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 20
Pan Am Air Corp	25c	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 20

‡Preferred and common stockholders on Sept. 30, 1936 (adjourned date) approved plan whereby accumulated dividends on $7 preferred stock will be eliminated. After payment of 50 cents dividend on Oct. 1, 1936, accumulations amounted to $106.50 a share as of that date. Under plan present preferred will be reclassified share for share into an equal amount of new $50 par $3 convertible preferred stock. In addition, preferred stockholders are to receive 5 shares new common for each share preferred held, in lieu of accumulated dividends.

Commercial Credit Company

Consolidated net income of the Commercial Credit Company for July and August, credited to earned surplus, was $2,214,042, after reserves for all losses and doubtful items, federal and other taxes, but before taxes on undistributed earnings. After providing for dividends payable on the 4¼ per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock outstanding and minority interest, the balance was $2,107,444, equal to $1.40 each on the outstanding common stock, on Sept. 10. In the corresponding months of last year the income was $1,260,962 or $1.08 a share, on the common stock then outstanding.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 2	Last Oct. 1
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	13¼	13	13¼	13
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (¾b)	24¼	24½	24¼	..
32⅞	22½	Addressograph (1)	32⅜	32½	32½	32⅜
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumley	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
81¾	58	Air Reduction (1†)	75	73½	75	73½
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60†)	17⅜	17	17	17¼
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞
46½	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	47½	45	47¼	44
45	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	46⅜	46	46	44¼
45¼	12½	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	46½	45	46⅛	..
45⅛	27	Alleghany prpf (h)	42⅝	40	42⅜	..
39¼	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1†)	38¾	38	38⅝	38
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	227½	224½	227½	226
29	23	Allied Mills (⅞b)	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜	27¼
13¾	6¾	Allied Stores	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¼
84	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	81	80¾	81	..
59⅜	35⅞	Allis Chalmers (1½)	60¾	58¼	60¾	57¾
28½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	24½	24	24½	24½
5⅝	2¼	Amal Leather	2¼	2	2	2¼
58¾	34	Amal Lthr pf (2g)	57¼	57¼	57¼	58¼
125½	75	Amerada (2)	101	99	101	98¼
63¼	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	61½	60¾	61½	60⅞
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	42⅞	42½	42½	41¾
64½	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	62⅜	61	62⅜	60½
137½	115¾	Am Can (4½)	124½	123½	123½	124
51¾	30	Am Car & Fdry	51	49¾	51	49¾
90	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88¼
60½	31	Am Chain	61⅝	58¾	61⅞	58¾
136	114¾	Am Chain pf (16½†)	125¼	125¼	125¼	..
105½	87⅝	Am Chicle (4)	102½	102	102½	104⅞
13⅜	½	Am Colortype	11¼	10⅞	11¼	10¾
32⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol	28⅛	27⅜	28⅛	27½
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	28⅝	28½	28⅝	28½
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	99⅞	99¾	99¾	..
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
14⅜	9¾	Am European	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	..
175	175	Am Express (6)	175	175	175	..
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7¾	7⅛	7¾	7⅝
43¼	29¾	Am & For Pow pf (7)	48	43¾	47½	44½
37⅞	25	Am & For Pow 6	40	37⅜	40	36⅝
18½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	18⅞	17¾	18⅞	17¾
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	19½	18½	19½	19
8⅝	5⅛	Am Hide & L	5⅝	5½	5⅝	..
48½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	48⅜	48½	48½	48⅛
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	17⅝	17½	17½	17⅝
13⅜	9⅝	Am International	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞
36¾	23⅞	Am Locomotive	37⅝	35	37⅝	34⅞
96¾	..	Am Loco pf	100	97	100	..
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	21¾	21½	21½	21¾
15	10	Am Mach & Mat (.40b)	11⅝	10½	11½	10¾
40	27	Am Metal	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¾
61½	35⅞	Am News (3)	64½	64½	64½	..
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	71	70⅝	71	70½
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	22⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21¾
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	31	29⅜	31	29⅛
39⅝	36	Am Safety Razor n (2)	37⅞	37¼	37⅜	37
28¾	18	Am Seating vtc	24¼	24	24	23¾
34½	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	33½	33¼	33½	33¼
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	83⅜	80⅞	83⅜	80¾
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3†)	60¼	60	60	..
44⅛	20½	Am Steel Fdries	43¾	42½	43¾	43
120	107½	Am Steel P pf (2¾g)	129	127¾	127¾	..
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	26	26	26	26¼
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	55½	54¼	54¼	55
179⅞	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	175½	174	175½	172
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	100¾	100⅜	100¾	100¾
18⅜	8⅞	Am Type Found (½)	15¾	14⅜	15⅛	14¼
27	19½	Am Wat W & E (.20b)	25¾	24⅝	25¾	25
11½	7⅜	Am Woolen	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (3g)	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
2	⅛	Am Writ Pap (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	6½	6½	6½	6¾
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead & S	4¼	4	4	..
41⅛	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	39⅞	38½	39⅞	38⅝
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19¼	19	19	18¾
50	37	Archer Daniels (1½b)	40	40	40	39⅝
7¾	4⅝	Armour Ill	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅜
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	53⅝	52⅞	53⅝	52¼
15	7½	Arnold Cons,able (½)	14	13¾	14	13½
22½	8½	Artloom Corp	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
22	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	20½	19⅞	20¼	20
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	81⅜	78⅛	86⅜	78⅛
106¾	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	103½	103	103½	102½
43⅞	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	43⅞	41⅝	43⅞	41⅞
29½	11	Atl Gulf & W I	26⅝	26⅛	26¾	25⅝
45⅝	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	43¼	43	43¼	42
115	109	*Atl Refining pf	112¾	112	112	..
35⅛	26⅝	*Atl Refining (1)	28	27	28	27
73	48	Atlas Powder (2†)	68	68	68	..
54½	226⅞	Auburn Auto	36	34⅝	35	34¾
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5½	5	5	5⅛
6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅝
59	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	61	59½	60¾	59
26⅜	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	25⅝	24	25½	23⅞
40	21	Balt & Ohio pf	58½	55	55½	..
34¾	23⅜	Bald Asd (h)	3½	3¼	3⅜	3¼
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos 2½)	45	45	45	45
118	110½	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	111¾	111½	111½	111½
59¼	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	60½	59	60¼	59¼
21¾	13¼	Barker Bros	22	21½	22	21½
108½	82¼	Barker Bros pf	108	107¼	107¼	107⅓
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	18	17¾	18	17¾
19⅝	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	..
114¼	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	..	111¼	111¼	111¼
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1)	3¼	29¾	31¾	30
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½†)	24	23½	23⅝	23⅝
62	48	Best & Co (2)	58	58½	58½	58½
72¼	45¾	Beth Steel	71½	69⅜	71½	68½
19¼	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	18½	18⅜	18½	18⅜
125	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	123½	123½	123½	..
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	47½	46¼	47	46
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	18¾	18¼	18¾	18
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	29¾	29	29¾	28¾
63½	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	44¾	44½	44⅜	44
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (4†)	96	96	96	96
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	41¾	41¼	41¾	41¼
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	27⅞
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	79⅝	79	79⅝	78¾
11½	6	Boston & Maine	8	8	8	7⅝
3⅜	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	2⅜	2	2⅜	..
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40†)	16	15⅜	15¾	15½
84⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2†)	60½	59⅜	60½	59
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	58½	55	55½	..
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	56¾	56½	56½	56¼
104½	97¾	Brooklyn M T (6)	104½	104½	104½	..
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7½	7½	7½	7¼
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	50	49¾	49¾	49¾
17⅜	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	17¼	17	17¼	17
108½	76⅜	Bucyrus Erie (n)	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
115	107½	Bucyrus E pf (7)	114⅞	114	114¾	115
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	12⅜	11¾	12¼	12¼
115½	85	Budd Mfg pf	..	96	96	98
1⅝	⅜	Budd Rts 2 pf	..	⅜	⅜	..
14	8¾	Budd Wheel	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10½
31¾	20⅜	Bullard (½b)	29¼	28½	29	28½
47½	11*	Bulova Watch	47	46¼	46⅝	46½
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60†)	30	29⅞	30	29⅜
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	5½	5½	5½	..
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	17¾	17¾	17¾	16½
6⅝	3⅛	Butte Cop &Zinc	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4
25⅜	16½	Byers	24½	22⅞	24⅜	23¼
84	54⅞	Byers pf	81½	80	81⅜	79
31	22	Byron Jackson (1†)	30⅝	30	30½	30
43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	39	38½	39	38¼
1⅞	⅜	Callahan Z & L	1*	1⅜	1½	1½
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	10½	10	10½	10
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1†)	36⅞	35½	36⅞	35¼
18½	10⅜	Canada Dry	18¾	18½	18Z	18¼
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12
52	37	Cannon Mills (2)	50¾	50	50¾	50⅞
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
102	91	Care C&O st (5)	102	102	102	..
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7¾	7½	7¾	7½
186	92½	Case Thresh	158	157	158	155½
143	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	130½	130½	130½	..
81¾	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	82	81¼	82	81¾
32¼	21¼	Celanese Corp (½b)	26⅜	25¾	26¼	25⅝
31½	19	Celotex Co	31¾	30½	31⅜	30½
86	54	Celotex Co pf (6g)	85⅜	85	85¼	84¾
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½†)	29	29	29	29½
57	35	Central RR of NJ	44½	42	44½	..
107½	99½	Century Rib pf (7)	108½	108½	108½	107½
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54¼	54	54	52¾
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (n)	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
120½	80½	Certain-Teed pf 7%	120½	120½	120½	120½
67½	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	66	65	66	64¾
22⅝	19	Champion P & F (1)	22¼	22	22¼	22¼
104	101	Champion P pf (6)	104	104	104	..
69½	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	55	55	55	..
86	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	85	84	85	83½
69⅜	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜	67
6¼	2⅛	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	..
2⅝	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
12	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	11⅞	9⅞	11⅞	9¾
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2	1⅝	2	1⅝
5⅞	2⅛	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	..	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Chi & N'western (h)	..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
12⅛	6¼	Chi & N west pf (h)	9	¾	9¾	8¾
17	16⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	17	16⅝	17	16½
60	40⅜	Chi Pneu T pf	59½	59	59½	..
8	3⅛	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5¾	5¾	5¾	1½
8	3⅛	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅝
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	28½	28½	28½	29
32	16¼	Chickasha Cot O	18½	18½	18½	18¼
..	..	Childs Company	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞
..	..	Chrysler (6½b)	125⅝	123	125⅜	121½
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
86¾	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	82½	82	82	83
9⅝	4¾	City Stores	10	9½	10	9½
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	38½	37	38½	36⅛
46	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	39½	38½	39½	..
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	61	60½	60½	59¾
125	84	Coca Cola (2)	121½	121	121½	121½
20½	13	Colgate Palm-P (½)	15½	15¼	15⅜	15¼
58K	39½	Coll'ns & Aikman (2†)	56¾	55½	56½	556
112½	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	111¼	11¼	111¼	111
28¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	27	26¾	27	26½
38⅛	28¼	Colo F & Ir (n)	39½	38⅝	39½	36¼
9⅝	3⅝	Colo F&Ir (h)	8¾	8⅛	8⅝	8
49	23⅞	Colo F&I pf (h)	35⅝	32⅝	35⅛	32½
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	28¾	28¾	28¾	..
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	34	33	33	33
36	16	Colo & So 2pf	32½	31	32½	..
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20e)	20¼	19¾	20¼	19¾
107¼	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	107¼	107¼	107¼	..
103	90¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	101	100⅞	100	..
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1†)	..	41½	40¾	41
51¼	42½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞	..
136½	94	Columbia C vtc (4†)	126½	126½	126½	124½
44	24	Comm Credit (4†)	71¼	70	71¼	69¾
118¼	100¼	Comm Credit pf (6¼)	117½	117½	117½	118½
83	55	Comm Inv Tr (4)	83	82½	83	82
122⅝	97	Comm I Tr pf (¾)	123	123	123	..
24⅝	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½
5½	2½	Commlh & So	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
82	59¼	Commwlth & S pf (3)	74	73½	74	73¼
12¼	7	Conde Nast Pub	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
44½	30⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	33¾
25⅝	16	Congress Cigar (2e)	22	21½	22	19½
13⅞	6	Consol Cigar	10¾	10¼	10½	10¼
78	65¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	71	71	71	..
4⅜	2	Consol Coal vtc	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜
20½	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	18	18	18	18
7½	4½	Consol Film Ind	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
20½	15¼	Consol Film I pf (1g)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17¾
44¾	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2)	43½	42⅞	43½	42⅝
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	106½	106¼	106½	106
7⅞	3⅞	Consol Laundries	8⅜	8	8¼	8½
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.60†)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
11½	5½	Consol Rys Cu pf	6⅝	6	6⅝	..
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
26¼	15¾	Container (1)	20⅝	19¾	20⅜	19¾
19⅜	10⅜	Cont Baking A	18⅜	18½	18⅜	17¾
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
102½	67¼	Cont Baking pf (8)	99½	99½	99½	99
87¾	67½	Cont Can (3)	70½	70⅛	70¼	70½
24⅜	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	21¾	21½	21¾	21¾
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20†)	38½	38	38⅝	38
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
38½	28⅜	*Cont Oil (1†)	33	32¾	33⅛	32½
46	27	Cont Steel (2)	34Z	33¼	34⅜	..
82½	63⅝	*Cont Products (3)	70	69½	70	70
7⅝	4	Coty	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	5½
37⅝	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	38¼	36⅞	38½	..
35⅜	15⅜	Crosley Radio (⅛b)	34⅝	33½	34¼	33¼
84⅝	43¼	Crown Cork & S (2)	82	79¾	82	79
54¼	46¼	Crown Cork pf ww (2¼)	53½	53	53¼	53½
20½	12½	Crown W Pap 1pf (3½g)	109	102	109	..

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 2	Last Oct. 1
11⅞	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	12¼	12	12	11¾
56⅛	28	Crucible Steel	55½	53	55½	53¼
14¼	6¼	Cuban Am Sug	9⅞	9½	9¾	9½
109⅞	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	99½	98	98	99¾
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	21¼	20½	21¼	20¼
110¼	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	109	109	109	109⅜
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅜
21⅜	10½	Curtiss-Wright-A	19⅝	19⅛	19½	19
90	59	Cushman 7% (3½)	66¼	66½	66¼	..
65½	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1†)	67	64¾	67	..
		—D—				
18¼	7⅝	Davega St (.30†)	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
89¼	52	Deere & Co	84⅝	83¼	84½	83½
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29¾	29¾	29¾	29½
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	49⅞	46⅝	49⅝	46½
23⅛	14⅞	Del Lack & W	20½	19⅝	20½	19¾
9⅜	4⅝	Denver R G pf (h)	6½	6¼	6½	6
153	128	Detroit Edison (4)	145	145	145	..
40½	32½	Diamond Match 1½†)	31¾	31½	31½	32½
43	38	Diamond M pf (1½†)	39	39	39	38½
24⅜	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	23½	23⅜	23⅜	24
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2†)	58⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	10¼	10	10¼	10
80⅝	50⅝	Douglas A	78½	76¾	78½	76⅝
8¼	4⅞	Dresser B	8	8	8	..
45⅜	30¾	Dunhill Inter	34	33½	34	..
173⅜	10	du Pont de Nem (3.60†)	163	162	163	161⅞
133½	129	du Pont deb (6)	130	130	130	130
		—E—				
9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	8½	7¾	8¼	7¾
39⅜	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	38	37⅜	38	37⅜
13	5¾	Eitingon Schild	13½	12¾	13⅛	12½
45¾	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2b)	45⅝	44	45¾	43⅝
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	13½	13⅛	13¼	12⅞
..	..	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
17¾	6¾	Elec Pow & Lt	15¼	14¾	14¾	14⅞
78	29¼	Elec P&L 6% pf	71	70	70	71
85	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	77	77	77	76½
55½

Business and Industry

America's Foreign Trade Shows Moderate Gain Over Last Year

Commerce and Finance

Franc Officially Quoted at 4.65c; Discount Rate Cut

PARIS, Oct. 2 (AP)—The devalued franc made its first official appearance on the French foreign exchange market today at 21.50 to the dollar compared to the closing quotation last Friday of 15.19.

(The value of the franc in cents was 4.65 cents today as compared to last Friday's rate of 6.58 cents, a decline of 29.3 per cent.)

As the foreign exchange market reopened, the Bank of France lowered its discount rate two points—from 5 to 3 per cent—to relieve business and industry of high interest costs.

(The franc opened in the London market at 103.50 to the pound compared to 76.60 last Friday. Transactions saw a large turnover during the first half-hour's trading with the rate at one time set at 105.50. The United States dollar opened at $4.93 to the pound.)

Return to Easy Money

The opening price of the franc represented the halfway point in the devaluation range approved by the French Parliament.

The rate corresponded roughly to a gold content of 46 milligrams as compared to the content, before devaluation, of 65.5.

The Government indicated it intended to permit fluctuation between 49 and 43 milligrams of gold content, the limits imposed by the Parliament in the devaluation law. Thus, with the assistance of the 10,000,000,000 franc stabilization fund, the currency would seek its own level in world markets before the gold content was fixed specifically.

The action of the Bank of France in reducing the discount rate constituted a return to "easy money" which previously had been the policy of the Blum Government. The discount rate had been raised last Thursday from 3 to 5 per cent in an effort to halt the flow of gold from the country.

Security Rates Cut

Reduction in the discount rate was accompanied by similar lowering of the rate for advances on securities—from 6 to 4 per cent—and for 30-day advances—from 5 to 3 per cent.

All discount rates thus were returned to the level at which they were established before devaluation.

The bank's reductions were announced simultaneously with promulgation of the devaluation law which was passed by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

Publication of the monetary measure in the official journal was the signal for a general resumption of the nation's financial activity.

The finance ministry, which allowed the foreign exchange market to open at 10 a. m., published an additional order permitting the Bourse—stock market—to reopen at noon.

PARIS, Oct. 2 (AP)—The rush of buying orders at the reopening of the Paris Bourse today was the greatest in the memory of brokers. (The Bourse has been closed since last Friday, when the French franc devaluation move got under way, so that today's share prices provided the first reflection of the effects of the cut in the value of the currency.)

A lack of sellers delayed the quotation of prices, which were finally fixed at gains ranging from 10 to 20 per cent over last Friday's closing levels.

French Government bonds were in particular demand, with other issues likewise following an upward course. After an opening quotation of the French franc, in which trading had likewise been suspended since last Friday, at 21.5 francs to the dollar, the rate went to 21.45 to the dollar at the official close, representing a devaluation of about 28 per cent from the old gold value of the unit.

(The opening rate was equivalent to 4.65 cents, and the final quotation was equal to 4.662 cents. Last Friday's close in Paris was 6.58 cents. The closing rate yesterday in New York was 4.76 cents.)

Bankers reported that the new French stabilization fund had gone into action to maintain the franc on a steady course throughout the day. At the close of exchange dealings the French unit was quoted 105.76 francs to the pound sterling.

Closing security prices on the Bourse were very firm.

Loadings Gain Seen For Fourth Quarter

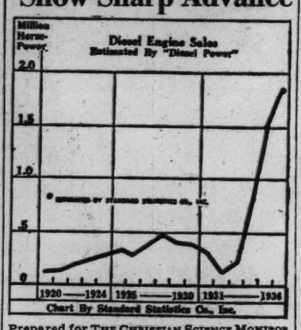
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Freight car loadings in the fourth quarter of 1936 are estimated at about 9.7 per cent above actual loadings in the like quarter in 1935 by the Thirteen Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards.

On the basis of these estimates, freight car loadings of the 29 principal commodities will be 5,603,186 cars in the fourth quarter of 1936, compared with 5,107,030 actual loadings for the same commodities in the corresponding period in 1935.

Each of the Thirteen Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards estimates an increase in the loadings for the fourth quarter of 1936 compared with the same period in 1935.

Diesel Engine Sales Show Sharp Advance



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STEADY expansion in sales of diesel engines is indicated for the coming year. Note the contrast between the record for the decade following 1920 and that of the past four years.

Building Boom Seen as Check To Federal Spending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the fact that present conditions favor the construction industry in this country, building activity says the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in its monthly review of business and finance, has made considerably less progress during the last few years than many other branches of industry.

"An expansion of the construction of new homes in the near future is desirable for other than economic reasons." The survey says. "Perhaps no greater check to government spending could be devised than an increase in the number of homes occupied by their owners. The social implications of changing a large number of familier from rent-payers to home-owners are fully realized in Great Britain. This transition has given these families a new social outlook; it has removed indifference to expenditures by public authorities.

Aid to Fiscal Reforms

"Certainly, with our increasing budget deficits and rising tax burdens, a building boom of single-family residences would go far in bringing pressure for government fiscal reforms. The individnals who purchased these homes would take a new interest in government economy, first, because of a greater realization that they are paying the Government's bills and, second, because every tax increase would constitute one more threat to their ability to meet the cost of carrying their new homes. This has been the case in England.

"In a comparison of the revival of general business in Great Britain and the United States in recent years, no point of difference stands out more conspicuously than the much greater influence that the building industry has had on British recovery. It is interesting to observe the building boom in Great Britain with a view to ascertaining the manner in which a similar building revival might stimulate business recovery in this country. The importance of the building industry in this country is illustrated by the fact that during 1930 it directly employed 2,500,000 individuals, while it is estimated that 3,500,000 more were indirectly dependent on it for a livelihood.

Building Progress Slow

"Despite the existence of conditions favorable to building, such as an abundance of investment funds and an accumulated need for new construction, this activity has made considerably less progress in the last few years than many other branches of industry. Undoubtedly the greatest drawback to construction, especially industrial, has been the lack of confidence growing out of some of the Government's programs. One of the weakest spots of the construction industry is the low level of building operations in the electric power industry, where building activity is being restricted because of the threat of increasing competition from government owned and operated electric power plants.

"The construction industry could and should exert great influence in the business revival still to be made."

Carloadings Rise 28 P. C. Over 1935

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported loadings of revenue freight for the week ending last Saturday totaled 807,070 cars.

This was an increase of 17,560 cars, or 2.22 per cent compared with the preceding week; an increase of 177,135, or 28.1 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 160,986, or 24.9 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The week's loadings of various classifications, giving comparisons with preceding week, and corresponding week a year ago, follow:

	This Week	Gain Last Week	Over Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	333,561	7813	63,440
Less-than-carlot merchandise	172,051	1628	6,379
Coal	142,808	5823	79,955
Grain and grain prods	33,674	599	↑5,524
Livestock	19,321	583	↓1,018
Forest products	37,131	↓679	4,670
Ore	58,604	↑628	23,722
Coke	9,920	64	3,475

↑Decrease.

Robert Douglas & Company
Certified Public Accountants
1 Federal Street, Boston
732 Bay State Bldg., Lawrence
RAYMOND D. WILLARD
NORMAN H. S. VINCENT HAROLD T. HOUSTON ETTA M. URQUHART

Substantial Gains In Bank Deposits In New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Statements of conditions as of September 30 of a number of New York City banks and trust companies yesterday show in the majority of cases marked gains in deposits and total resources in the third quarter. Since the third quarter statements of the banks normally show smaller figures than those of the mid-year statements which are swollen by the special and temporary deposits, these gains are considered unusual.

Banks continued to report large holdings of cash and government securities, with the larger institutions in general reporting gains in these items. Figures of loans and deposits varied, but in this respect also the larger banks tended to show gains.

Following are the details of the most important figures in statements issued with comparisons for the previous quarter.

Chase National

Chase National Bank for Sept. 30 shows deposits of $2,290,889,000, compared with $2,083,326,000 on June 30 last and $1,951,532,000 on Sept. 30, 1935. Total resources amount to $2,568,430,000 against $2,356,357,000 and $2,220,541,000; cash in the bank's vault and on deposit with the Federal Reserve and other banks is $761,872,000, compared with $602,890,000 and $667,598,000; investments in United States Government securities $765,601,000, compared with $735,987,000 and $620,305,000; loans and discounts $661,969,000, against $649,449,00 and $613,240,000.

Common stock and surplus are unchanged from June 30, at $100,270,000 each. Undivided profits amounted to $20,963,000, after giving effect to the payment on Aug. 1 of semi-annual common dividends of $5,180,000, which compared with undivided profits on June 30 of $22,657,000.

The Guaranty Trust Company for Sept. 30 shows total deposits of $1,619,256,428, compared with $1,545,500,495 on June 30 and $1,462,789,373 a year ago. Total resources amount to $1,953,014,382, against $1,972,869,120 and $1,779,579,553. Capital and surplus remain unchanged at $90,000,000 and $170,000,000, respectively, and undivided profits are $8,070,735, against $7,649,440 and $6,598,517.

Manufacturers Trust Company

The Manufacturers Trust Company reports as of Sept. 30 deposits of $632,742,084, the largest ever reported by it, compared with $613,311,275 on June 30. Total resources of $742,372,513, also the largest ever reported, compared with $721,544,495. Cash on hand and due from banks amounts to $151,332,678, compared with $129,183,072; holdings of United States Government securities were $242,505,070, against $257,426,862, and loans and bills purchased $208,583,539, compared with $191,048,690. Giving effect to the change in capital structure made in July, the statement shows preferred stock of $10,000,000, common stock of $32,935,000 and surplus and undivided profits of $35,132,937.

First National

The First National Bank reports as of Sept. 30 total deposits of $529,699,247, and total resources of $634,847,660, compared respectively with $524,502,186 and $630,094,113 on June 30. The bank reports cash on hand and due from the Federal Reserve Bank and other banks, and exchanges, of $177,370,597, compared with $150,221,287; holdings of United States Government securities of $247,683,027, compared with $251,464,480; and loans and discounts of $81,805,802, against $102,138,568. Capital and surplus are unchanged at $10,000,000, and $80,000,000 respectively, while undivided profits amount to $8,192,854, against $10,750,568 after giving effect to the setting aside of two quarterly dividends of $2,500,000 eachc, payable on Oct. 1, 1936, and Jan. 2, 1937.

J. P. Morgan & Co.

The condensed statement of condition of J. P. Morgan & Co. and its Philadelphia branch, Drexel & Co., as of Sept. 30, shows total deposits of $444,210,561, compared with $476,141,343 on June 30 last, and $385,564,300 on Oct. 1, 1935. Total resources amount to $508,887,196, against $541,073,954 and $447,342,056. The banking house reports cash on hand and on deposit with banks of $80,042,878, again $100,564,333 and $135,343,998. Holdings of United States Government securities amount to $302,496,809, against $394,631,496 and $196,406,676. Loans and bills purchased are $48,264,857, against $48,251,513 on June 30. On Oct. 1, 1935, the firm reported loans and advances of $40,698,580, and bankers' acceptances in bills of $9,175,000.

Bank of New York and Trust

The Bank of New York and Trust Company for Sept. 30 shows total deposits of $165,970,112 and total resources of $189,119,153, compared, respectively, with $163,718,498 and $186,146,241 on June 30. The bank lists cash on hand and due from banks of $54,802,775, against $41,990,348 three months ago, holdings of United States Government securities of $52,964,214, against $60,546,924, and loans and discounts of $49,431,026, against $51,417,846. Capital and surplus are unchanged at $6,000,000 and $9,000,000, respectively, and undivided profits amount to $2,191,339, against $1,995,186.

The Commercial National Bank and Trust Company reports as of Sept. 30, deposits of $91,723,443, and total resources of $113,483,972, compared, respectively, with $86,989,479 and $108,406,949 on June 30.

Empire Trust Company

The Empire Trust Company reports as of Sept. 30, deposits of $69,196,157 and total resources of $76,877,696, compared respectively, with $65,760,794 and $73,477,596 on June 30.

The Continental Bank and Trust Company of New York reports for Sept. 30, deposits of $67,488,139 and total resources of $79,921,951, compared, respectively, with $65,517,750 and $75,655,034 on June 30.

Economics in the Compaign

Planned Agriculture—A System That Leads Inexorably to Collectivization—Economically Futile and Politically Unwise

(Continued from Page 1)

soon after the AAA was enacted, and the first post-AAA cotton crop, the volume of which impressed the AAA, showed its beneficent effects. This year's crop is enlightening, too. Under the SCA a normal average of 45 million acres has been reduced to 31 million acres. But production this year is normal; the result of treatment of the soil as well as better weather conditions than corn and wheat enjoyed.

Whether the Roosevelt Administration figured on a complete control of agriculture may be open to dispute. It doesn't very much matter. Inevitably and irrevocably partial control leads to all-in control. "There is a sort of snowball tendency about this kind of interventionism which has no limit but complete control," says Prof. Lionel Robbins in his book "The Great Depression."

How Crop Control Spread

The American experience shows the process in practice. When Mr. Roosevelt first proposed to limit and control crops, he had four in mind: wheat, cotton, corn, and tobacco. Cotton growers (to take one instance) duly reduced their acreage. On the idle acreage they painted peanuts. Then the Secretary of Agriculture drew peanuts within the net of control. Owners of the idle land turned next to potatoes. So potatoes, too, were slated for control. By the same process the area of control was extended to marketing and processing. If you begin to try to control the price at the farm, you have got to control it at the consumer's door. Also you must control competing commodities. In order to make the control over cotton effective, for instance, the Secretary of Agriculture had to put under control jute bags, paper bags, paper towels, and so forth. In all, the four control crops had grown to 20. "We may expect at the next session of Congress," warned Senator King of Utah, "to find measures to bring other commodities under control—perhaps carrots, cabbages, lettuce, and tomatoes, and all kinds of fruits and vegetables." There was nothing facetious in the warning.

The process once started makes collectivists out of rugged individualists. The peanut growers were enthusiastic for control—in self-defense. No one would accuse Senator Bailey of North Carolina of being a collectivist. But, when the cotton land owners turned to potatoes after peanuts, even he turned to control. "It is an act of simple justice," he said, "to give the producer of potatoes some sort of protection against the operations of the other control acts." So enthusiastic did the demand for control become that it even exceeded the desires of the Administration planners. The potato law, for example, did not meet with favor at the Department of Agriculture. It was the tightest form of control. Individual allotments were to be figured out for each state and for each farmer. An imposing list of fines and jail sentences were added to make everybody co-operate.

Repeal Held Benefit

Parenthetically, it is a good thing that the potato law, the last of the controls, had to be repealed before it came into operation, otherwise this year's drought—caused shortage, described as the greatest in many years in some sections, and resulting in a doubling of the price, would doubtless have been greatly intensified.

Planning is one of those wooly words the content of which is not understood in its true meaning. Jeremy Bentham would have called it an "imposter-word," for it is used interchangeably to mean conservation and collectivism.

Planning to prevent the exhaus-floods, to protect forests, to stop wastage of oil—all this is conservation. Conservation is one of the great words of the twentieth century. If the Federal Government is not empowered to conserve American resources, the United States will go down in history as a profligate, a country which wasted its stupendous heritage in riotous living. According to J. N. Darling, the conservationist, the Administration's obsession with a planned economy has made it neglect certain necessary kinds of conservation, though certainly not all.

Control of Activity

A planned economy means government control of the people's economic activity. This is collectivism. It is the negation of democracy in political life and the system of private capitalism in economic life. All writers on planning, whether they agree with it or not, recognize this—Barbara Wootton, G. D. H. Cole, Sir William Beveridge, Miss Van Kleeck. It was a curious notion of democracy which impelled Secretary Wallace to refer to the votes among the farmers as to whether they wished the bounty system continued as the democratic method!

There is, finally, a danger about planning which is peculiar to the American system. That is its relation to the grabbag. Planning may be a pleasant word to disguise subsidies. The danger comes from the fact that Congress holds the power of the purse. At the insistence of the silver senators, for instance, the planned money that President Roosevelt adumbrated to the London Conference degenerated into handouts to silver producers. A riot of log-rolling for crop loans at the end of the next-to-last session of Congress almost ditched planned agriculture. But for such sturdy souls as Senator Tydings of Maryland, the scramble might have succeeded.

Soy Bean May Be Given Membership In Futures Market

CHICAGO, (AP)—The once lowly soy bean, a social climber among domestic crops of the United States, stood on the threshold of the exclusive futures trading club—membership limited at present to wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley.

Whether the soy bean would make the grade depended upon a referendum in progress among members of the Board of Trade. They were asked to decide whether the crop should be added Monday to the list of those in which contract dealings calling for future delivery are permitted in the pits.

A comparatively new domestic crop, although long a staple in the Far East, soy beans rose rapidly in the last few years to a position of importance in agriculture.

The movement to establish futures trading on the grain exchange here was in recognition of this increased production, coupled with indications of greater demand for the beans from industrial sources.

Last year, cash grain exporters were active in moving beans through the Great Lakes for foreign destinations.

At times this year "spot" prices for soy beans on the Chicago cash grain market were higher than "spot" prices for wheat and corn. The peak was $1.52 per bushel. Since the beginning of the new crop movement the price dropped to around $1.20.

Last year the domestic crop was in excess of 40,000,000 bushels, which yielded farmers an estimated cash income of more than $30,000,000. Recent estimates indicated this year's crop would be slightly smaller, but prices were higher.

Storage facilities and processing equipment have been augmented in Chicago recently.

Nash Motors Has Small Net Profit for Quarter

Nash Motors Company reported, for the quarter ended on Aug. 31, net profit of $177,249 after expenses, provision for state and federal taxes and other charges. In the like period last year there was a net loss of $161,878.

C. W. Nash, board chairman, said the company has on its books orders for more than 24,000 of 1937 cars. This assures three consecutive 8000-car months, the best period for the company in more than five years without considering the normal flow of orders during these months.

August Exports And Imports Up Over 1935 Totals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — United States exports and imports showed gains in August over the like month a year ago, according to announcement by the Department of Commerce. Compared with July, exports declined and imports increased.

Exports, including re-exports, amounted, in August, to $178,249,000, compared with $172,128,000 in August, 1935, and with $179,776,000 in July.

General imports (goods entered for storage in bonded warehouses, plus goods entering merchandising or consumption channels immediately on arrival in the United States), amounted to $195,016,000, compared with $194,180,000 in July, and with $169,030,000 in August, 1935.

Fewer Autos Exported

The increase in value of exports, compared with August of last year, was shared by seven of the eleven commodity groups. Inedible vegetable products, machinery and vehicles, and chemicals and related products, declined slightly, while textile fibers and manufactures declined considerably.

The decline in the machinery group was caused by a falling off in shipments of automobiles. However, during the first eight months of this year automobile exports have been substantially larger than during the corresponding period last year. Exports of electrical machinery and apparatus, industrial machinery, printing and bookbinding machinery, were all larger in value than in August, 1935, while exports of office appliances and agricultural machinery, including implements, declined moderately.

Exports of cotton semi-manufactures and finished manufactures were larger in August, as well as in the first eight months of the current year, compared with last year.

Sugar Imports Drop

The increase in the value of imports, compared with August of last year, was shared by all commodity groups, except vegetable products, which declined sharply, this being ascribed to a large decrease in the imports of sugar.

The value of exports, including re-exports and general imports, follows in thousands of dollars:

	1936	1935
Exports		
January	$198,560	$176,223
February	182,024	163,007
March	195,100	185,026
April	192,786	164,151
May	200,398	165,459
June	184,837	170,244
July	179,776	173,230
August	178,249	172,126
Eight mos. ended Aug. 31	$1,511,730	$1,369,468
Imports		
January	$187,482	$166,832
February	192,770	152,491
March	198,496	177,356
April	202,799	170,500
May	191,217	170,533
June	190,377	156,754
July	194,180	176,631
August	195,016	169,030
Eight mos. ended Aug. 31	$1,552,337	1,340,127

Personal Finance Group Elects Griffin President

HOT SPRINGS, Va. (AP)—The American Association of Personal Finance Companies elected T. D. Griffin, of Chicago, president at the concluding session of its three-day convention here.

Named to the board of directors were: T. D. Griffin, chairman; C. T. McDermott, Worcester, Mass.; F. H. Lovegrove, Bridgeport, and M. W. Newman, Boston.

Engineering Awards Have 71 P. C. Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

ENGINEERING construction awards registered a gain of 71 per cent over the totals for the nine months ended Sept. 30, according to the Engineering News-Record, which said that the aggregate in the 1936 period was $1,737,659,000, against $1,017,041,000 in the similar period of last year. Private construction was shown to have gained 89 per cent.

Awards last month climbed to $197,372,000, representing a weekly average of $49,343,000 and the highest since January. The present rise is attributed to a sharp increase in private contracts.

U. S. Gold Stocks Reach New High In Sept. 30 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports another new high in the level of gold stocks was reached September 30.

The weekly condition statement of Federal Reserve banks shows monetary gold stock climbed $59,000,000 during the week to $10,845,000,000, or $1,431,000,000 over the same week a year ago.

Gold stocks have been rising steadily, but the increase for the week ended September 30 was larger than usual, due to unsettled conditions in France prior to the franc devaluation move.

The upturn in gold stocks, together with a $76,000,000 drop in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks, were factors in a $132,000,000 increase in member bank reserve balances. The latter totaled $6,357,000,000 on September 30, or $1,133,000,000 over the same week a year ago.

Money in circulation increased $27,000,000 to $6,266,000,000 during the week, and stood $578,000,000 over the same week a year ago. The week's increase was attributable to regular month-end wage payments, commitment settlements and other business transactions. The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended September 30 was $2,475,000,000, a decrease of $4,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of $5,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

Brokers' Loans Up $11,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $1,008,000,000 for the week ended Oct. 1; an increase of $11,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $879,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week, were:

	This Week	Prev. Week
In New York city	$932,000,000	$924,000,000
Outside N. Y. city	76,000,000	73,000,000

WHAT ABOUT YOUR WILL?

EVERYONE who owns property should make a will. You may have made yours already. If so, you naturally want it to conform to your wishes today.

If you have made a will, we strongly urge you to *re-read your will now*. Then ask yourself these questions:

1. If your estate has decreased in value, what effect will the specific bequests you have made in your will have on the residue?
2. Does your will provide for persons no longer living?
3. Does your will fail to name children or others whom you now wish to provide for?
4. Does your will create a Trust for the protection of those who would be benefited by such provision?
5. Is there any reason to change the Executor whom you have named in your will?

Your family lawyer can help you in answering these questions, for he can tell you whether your will properly fits conditions as they are today and he can also show you how to make any changes you may desire, either by the addition of a codicil to your present will or by a clause in a new will, if one is necessary.

★ ★ ★

If you have not yet made a will, or if you are contemplating the revision of a will drawn in the past, there is information in our booklet, "WILLS AND TRUSTS," *which you may find of distinct value. A copy will be sent promptly upon request.*

OLD COLONY
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Landon Disclaims Support on Lines Of Race Prejudice

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 1 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon disclaimed today support of any element "endeavoring to bring racial prejudices and religious bigotries into American life."

In a formal statement, issued without comment, the Republican presidential nominee said:

"My attention has recently been directed to the activities of a number of agencies which, for selfish purposes or political reasons, are endeavoring to exploit prejudice between groups of American citizens.

"I have no use for any elements who are endeavoring to bring racial prejudices and religious bigotries into American life and state frankly that I disclaim the support of any such organizations or groups.

"If ever the day should come in this country that would see persecutions of any racial group or sect because of race or religion, contrary to the Bill of Rights, I would stand among their defenders."

The Kansan entered the last full month of the campaign busy drafting speeches for two additional ballot drives already scheduled. Other drives were under consideration.

Aides suggested the nominee may discuss the federal budget in his Chicago address Oct. 9, civil service in Cleveland, Oct. 12, and relief in Detroit, Oct. 13. The date of the Detroit address, originally set for Oct. 14, was changed to obtain auditorium facilities.

New York Charter Wins Approval Of Commerce Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—Describing the proposed new charter for New York city as "an important step toward a more efficient and economical form of municipal government," the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York today approved in general the revised organic law which is scheduled to be submitted to voters here on Nov. 3 unless removed from the ballot by court order.

As the Chamber of Commerce approved the charter, a corps of six attorneys from legal staffs of the City of New York and the New York City Charter Revision Commission appeared before the Court of Appeals, New York, highest tribunal, in Albany, to contend that the voters of New York city have a right to decide for themselves whether they want to replace the cumbersome old charter with a modern, streamlined new one.

Chief Justice Frederick E. Crane, of the Court of Appeals, had arranged to have as the first item on the court's calendar, when it convened, the appeal of New York city from a decision of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn holding the charter program to be unconstitutional. A decision of the Court of Appeals was expected by Oct. 5.

In its report on the charter, the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Public Service in the metropolitan district commended particularly provisions in the proposed law which place administrative responsibility chiefly on the Mayor, render the board of estimate and apportionment as an administrative organization, make the new council the sole legislative body and give jurisdiction over all permanent construction to the City Planning Commission.

Yet while it approved the new charter, the committee's report disapproved of the proposal for adopting proportional representation in New York city. This measure appears on the ballot separately, and the committee said it hoped that proportional representation would be defeated so that the "usual American method of election" could be retained.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Up to 100% profit selling superb quality assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Kiddie Kards, Stationery; personals. Experience unnecessary. Extra Bonuses. Request samples. WHITE'S QUAINT SHOP, 501 Westfield, Mass.

Christmas Card Triumph! Bigger profits selling finest 21 folder assortment. Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious boxes; Personals. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-26, Mass.

EXTRA money selling wonderful 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. De Luxe, Etching, Gift Wrapping, Religious, Humorous, Everyday boxes; Personal Christmas Cards. Bonuses. Samples on approval. Experience unnecessary. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179 Lincoln, Dept. X, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS WANTED

BAKERY WANTED—Small wholesale bakery now operating that may be purchased on convenient terms by party exp. baking bus. Box D-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Girl or woman for general housework in Christian Science home with children; will pay well for efficient, devoted service; 40 miles from Detroit. Box G-110, 3-101 General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

MOVING AND STORAGE

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We make you comfortable while having a Shampoo, Wave, Hair Cut, or Harper Method Permanent
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One that is flattering to your individual style and a price to suit the most thrifty. For appointment please call Hingham 1092-W.

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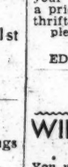

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Every Popular New Shade. Scores of Smart Patterns. $3.98 Quality
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President 0839
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FUEL OILS
NEW ENGLAND COKE
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Everything, Including Shirts, Washed and Ironed
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Expert Work on Relining and Remodeling
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Complete House Furnishers
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Entirely New Styles for Autumn
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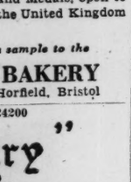

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

THE transition from warm to cooler weather finds expression in today's cryptic message. Oh, for some right now!

AGMSB HGB NTCIH OUD JB CP HGB VEOVQMP MP ICOB VSUKBI, VEOVQMP VMBI UTB EIEUSSD UKKCTZBZ AUTO TBKBVHMCP, NTCIH CT PC NTCIH.

2. Letter Changing

THUS far the list of 30 animals, all changed in from 1 to 7 or 8 moves from the original word MULE, which was submitted by an Arlington, Mass., reader, has not been improved upon. Lists will be published shortly, so, if you have more than 30 animals, send your solutions along. Remember, change only one letter at a time, make no transpositions, and change MULE to any of a number of other creatures, the names of which each contain 4 letters. For today's letter-change, see if you can change PATH to ROAD in 7 moves. Change only one letter at a time, and form an acceptable word each time. Perhaps you can do it in fewer moves.

3. Letter Juggling

ANOTHER bit of juggling for you. Four different 6-letter words may be formed from the six letters below. Juggle or transpose the letters as you like, and see if you can form these words:

A D E R R W

4. Problem in Fractions

THIS is shared by a Quincy, Mass., reader. If 3 be added to both the numerator and the denominator of a certain fraction, its value would be ⅘; and if 2 be subtracted from both the numerator and the denominator, the value would be ½. What is the fraction?

5. Rebus

BY WAY of a sequel to yesterday's rebus, a Kerhonkson, N. Y., reader submits the following. A 7-letter word is represented, the lines below offering a clue:

S R

Needed, it is very clear,
To make a roof snug and secure.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Children's Corner

Four to Rake the Leaves

THERE was a fine large tree on Mr. Benjamin Bumplepeg's lawn, and Mr. and Mrs. Bumplepeg were proud of it. Neither the Breadtoasters, the Turveytops, nor yet the Candlewicks, who lived in three pleasant houses just across the street, had such a fine large tree. Each had a nice lawn, but none of them had even a small tree. But, like nearly all other trees, when autumn approached, and some of the birds gathered in companies and flew away South, and the sun went to bed earlier every day, the leaves began to come off the Bumplepeg's tree and fall on the lawn.

"I see that before long, Belinda," said Mr. Bumplepeg to Mrs. Bumplepeg at breakfast, "I must interview Mr. Fitzpatrick and advise him to come and rake up the leaves on the

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Benjamin Was the First One to Reach the Middle

lawn. But not today. Not today. There are not enough leaves to make it worth while." Mr. Fitzpatrick was the gentleman who made his living doing such things as raking up leaves.

"There are enough, Benjamin," said Mrs. Bumplepeg, "to make the lawn look untidy. But I dare say you are right in thinking that there are not enough to engage the attention of Mr. Fitzpatrick."

Benjamin Bumplepeg, Junior, paused in eating his cereal.

"Let me rake them up," said Benjamin Bumplepeg, Junior. "I can do it with my little rake."

"I am afraid not, Benjamin," said Mr. Bumplepeg. "It is too large a job for a little rake."

"It is like the child to want to help," said Mrs. Bumplepeg. "But although there are not yet so very many leaves, it is too large a lawn."

"I will get Charles Candlewick to help," said Benjamin Bumplepeg. "And Theodore Turveytop. And Bertram Breadtoaster. We could rake up the leaves in less than no time at all."

"Hardly that. Hardly that," said Mr. Benjamin Bumplepeg. "But there is something in what you say, Benjamin. What would be too much for you alone is not too much for you and three such other stalwarts as Charles, Theodore, and Bertram."

So immediately after breakfast Benjamin Bumplepeg, Junior, went to the telephone and called up Charles Candlewick, Junior, Bertram Breadtoaster, Junior, and Theodore Turveytop, Junior. Each said that he would ask his mother. And when Charles, Bertram, and Theodore had each asked his mother, "Mother, may I help Benjamin Bumplepeg rake leaves on his lawn with my little rake?" each telephoned back to Benjamin Bumplepeg, Junior, that his mother had said he might and that he would be right along with his little rake.

"The first thing to do, Bumplepeg, Candlewick, and Turveytop," said Bertram Breadtoaster, "is to make a plan."

"The lawn, Breadtoaster, Bumplepeg, and Candlewick," said Theodore Turveytop, "has four corners."

"There are, Turveytop, Bumplepeg, and Breadtoaster," said Charles Candlewick, "four of us."

"So if we each start in a corner, Candlewick, Breadtoaster, and Turveytop," said Benjamin Bumplepeg, "and each rake toward the middle we will get all the leaves in one big pile."

Benjamin was the first one to reach the middle; and although it was not in less than no time at all, it was hardly more than two hours and a half when Mrs. Benjamin Bumplepeg looked out of the window and saw all the leaves in one pile in the middle of the lawn.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"The World Is Full of Music" (E. H. S.)—The words of this poem have been sent in by Mrs. N. O. B., Strawberry Valley, California, and Miss F. H. M., San Antonio, Texas. We are quoting the complete poem:

The World Is Full of Music

The world is full of music; if we would only hear,
Sweet sounds would ever greet us the burden'd heart to cheer.
There's music in the breezes that fan the wood and plain,
And in the roaring tempest, and in the pleasant rain.

The world is full of music. The songbird in the dell
Pours forth a strain delicious, that holds us like a spell;
And touched by skillful fingers, the magic keys of art
Respond with wondrous echoes that thrill the human heart.

The world is full of music—we need not list in vain,
The wondrous harp of nature is set to every strain.
Down in the caves of ocean, and in the fields of air,
There's melody forever, there's music everywhere.

These lines may be found in a book published many years ago, entitled "Silver Carols." We regret that we are unable to supply the author's name.

"No Sect in Heaven" (L.)—The inquirer is seeking the words of the poem bearing this title. Can any of our readers assist him in locating it?

"Hope On! Hope Ever!" (F. B. D.)—This inquirer has asked for the poem containing the following lines:

Hope on! hope ever! Yet the time shall come,
When man to man shall be a friend and brother
And this foul earth shall be our happy home
And all earth's family love one another.

Our readers have never yet failed us.

This Very Moment

LOSE not, brother, thy confidence of going forward to spiritual things: there is yet time, the hour is not yet past.

Why wilt thou put off thy resolution from day to day? Arise and begin this very moment, and say: Now is the time to act . . . Thou must pass through fire and water before thou comest to the place of refreshing.—*Thomas a Kempis.*

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club From Earl Lee Davis, Hollywood

Readers Are Invited to Submit Titles for This Picture; and the 10 Judged to Be the Best Will Be Published, With Names of Senders, on Oct. 16. Captions Should Not Exceed Seven Words, and Should Be Addressed to the Daily Features Editor—a Postal Card Will Serve

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

The Mirror Game

THIS game involves an optical illusion which proves extremely amusing and instructive. In this we are shown where the testimony of the senses is not to be relied on, but rather that reason and thought will solve the problem.

One at a time, the players are seated at a table, facing a mirror, which is approximately one foot square. Each player is given a sheet of paper on which appears a four-inch square.

All that is required of each player is to draw a line through the square diagonally as straight as possible, starting at any of the four corners, but using the mirror for guidance.

A folded newspaper or book is held by the "manager" in such a way as to prevent the player from looking down at his paper and pencil—he must look into the mirror to see what he is doing.—Cora B. J., Chicago.

For the Scrapbook

Devotion

The secret heart is devotion's temple: there the saint lights the flame of purest sacrifice, which burns unseen but not unaccepted.—*Hannah More.*

Deference

Deference is the instinctive respect which we pay to the great and good—the unconscious acknowledgment of the superiority or excellence of others.—*Tyron Edwards.*

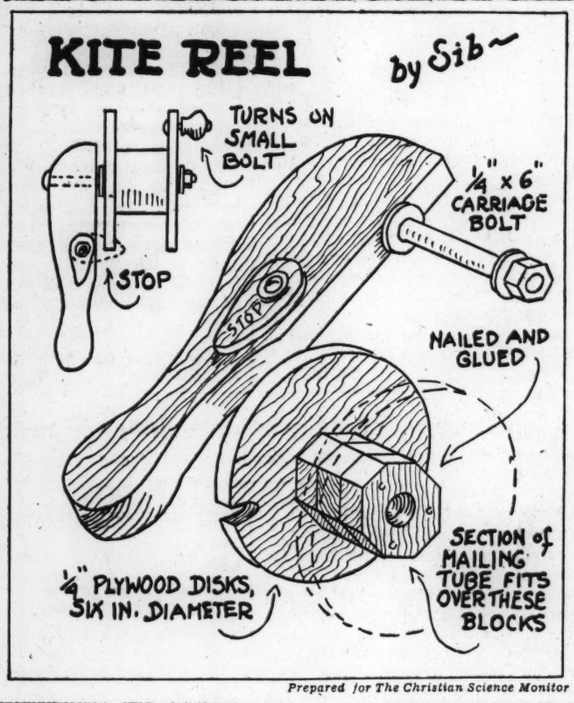
Belief

All belief that does not render us more happy, more free, more loving, more active, more calm, is, I fear, an erroneous and superstitious belief.—*Lavater.*

Quotation for Today

TRUE glory strikes root, and even extends itself; all false pretensions fall as do flowers, nor can any feigned thing be lasting.—CICERO.

Make It Yourself



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Motoraids

Glareproof Goggles

DARKNESS does not change one of the fundamental rules of the automotive game, seeing the other fellow. Coming up behind a car, you can see it in your lights; but when meeting another car about all you can see is its lights. In order to see where the car is, what it is doing, and likely to do, you must watch the lights.

This cannot be done with ease by the naked eye, due to the intense glare of many headlights. Some suggest watching the edge of the road, but you watch a car when passing it in the daytime, and the same caution is required at night. In order that you can look at headlights get a nonglare light-colored pair of goggles and wear them at night. The ones I have used for years are similar to those worn by our traffic officers; and the vision is clear in the dark. The extra cost of such lenses is well worth the expenditure, considering the results obtained.—F. B. W., Bakersfield, Calif.

Ed. Note—Be sure and test the glasses where you can try them in the dark. Colored glasses add to safety only if they are carefully selected for their visibility.

Odds and Ends

The Pioneer City

The largest "trailer town" in the world is in Sarasota, Florida. Catering especially to the trailer tourist, the city has a 30-acre reservation with sewers, city water, light and power connections, and a huge recreation hall.

The Open Car

One per cent of all passenger cars manufactured in the United States and Canada last year were of the open variety.

Variety

There are at least 1000 varieties of apples grown in the United States.

In Lighter Vein

Labor Saving, Too

Mother: "I don't know what we will do, potatoes are so expensive."

Little Alice: "I know, mother, we don't need to peel the dimples."

That Man's In Again!

"I've just returned from photographing big game in Africa."

"Well, well, any gnus?"

Flimsy Walls

They were entertaining friends in their new home. Suddenly one of the guests sat up and listened.

"Surely you're not troubled by mice already?" she said.

"That's not mice," replied the householder. "That's the people next door eating celery."—*Tit-Bits.*

All That Was Left

She was one of those women who want to see everything there is in the shop. She was looking for hose, and the obsequious salesman got down everything in sight within a radius of half a mile.

After the counters had been strewn with hose of every size and shape and color—box on box, dozens on dozens—he said: "There, madam, is our stock."

"Is that all you have?" asked the woman, her voice showing disappointment.

The salesman paused.

"Yes, madam," he replied, "except the pair I've got on."—*Vancouver Sun.*

Hm-m!

He was the hardworking type who plodded wearily to catch the 8:05 train every morning.

His wife was the type who got the most out of life and thoroughly enjoyed it.

One evening the question of woman's beauty arose and she was loud in her support of her own sex.

"Did you ever observe, dear," she explained, "that famous designers take a woman's head to adorn many of our coins?"

He shook his head meekly. "I can't say that I've noticed it," he replied. "But I've observed that designers take many of my coins to adorn a woman's head."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Screen Service

A YOUNG man of my acquaintance goes from house to house offering his services for "window care." In the fall this means that he removes screens and puts on storm windows. He reputties the windows

and storm windows if they need it, and applies weather stripping—washing both sets of panes, of course.

If the client wishes it, he will paint the screen frames and screening with the proper paint, before storing them. He puts in new panes also, and has even fixed faulty window systems for raising and lowering.—Mrs. Olive S., Oberlin, Ohio.

No, Not 'Turkey'

Teacher: "What does every true American like stuffed in the month of November?"

Willie: "The ballot box."

Too Realistic

At a territorial camp a battalion was being instructed on "How to take a convoy through open country." One company was told off to represent a convoy, the men being told that they were to represent horses, cows and wagons. When the order to advance was given, the convoy moved on; but the major noticed that one man continued to lie down. He galloped up to him and said, "Why don't you advance?"

The man replied, "I can't, sir."

"You can't? What do you mean?"

"I'm a wagon, and I've got a wheel off."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Suggestion

Small boy (to airman): If ye be agoin' up, zur, would ye see if you can find our Billy's kite driftin' about, wot 'e lost larst Toosday?—*Montreal Herald.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rescue

By the Associated Press

Downieville, Calif.

A FAITHFUL dog recently ran through fire and smoke to the end of a 900-foot tunnel of the Finney mine here and attracted two miners to the entrance where flames which soon would have trapped them were raging in the timbers.

The miners, Joseph Stark and his son Herman, who operate the property, estimated the loss at $10,000.

They left a fire in the stove in their quarters in the mine mill before they entered the tunnel. The stove pipe became hot and ignited the dry timbers.

The dog ran through the blaze into the tunnel and barked until he summoned the two men who were working at the bottom of a shaft being driven from the main tunnel.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Interpretation

Question: On Jan. 30 appeared an answer headed "Clear Phraseology," which stated: "A bylaw must be interpreted in accordance with the intention of the members at the time it was adopted, if this can be determined. A majority vote will decide the question."

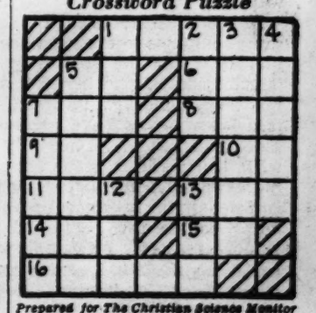
(a) At the time a bylaw was adopted, its meaning was explained. It now seems that not all the members understood what they were voting for. If the bylaw was clearly explained at the time, should it stand as explained whether or not the explanation was understood, or if it was understood and the explanation was later forgotten?

(b) Does "majority vote" mean at any meeting, or at a meeting after due notice had been given that the question of interpretation was to be voted on?

Answer: (a) If a bylaw needs explanation, or if the explanation can be forgotten or misunderstood, the bylaw should be corrected.

(b) A majority at any meeting can determine the question for that meeting. At another meeting the majority may feel differently. A majority at one meeting cannot control the majority at another. This is another reason why a bylaw capable of two interpretations should be corrected as soon as possible by amendment.

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Corolla-leaf
5—Accomplish
6—Constellation
7—Hobby
8—Club
9—Part of "to be"
10—Exist
11—Suit
13—Ventilate
14—Past
15—Sun-god
16—To charge

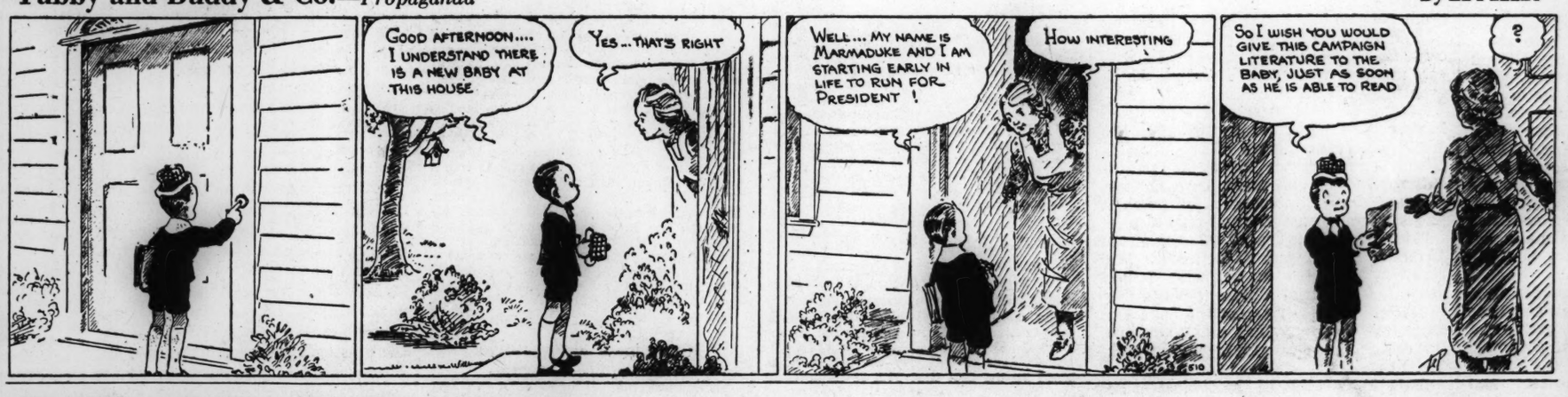
Down

1—Seed-container
2—Appendage
3—Asian country
4—More recent
5—Loss
7—Unit of electrical capacity
12—Disorderly crowd
13—Skill

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Propaganda*

By LE PELLEY


GOOD AFTERNOON.... I UNDERSTAND THERE IS A NEW BABY AT THIS HOUSE
YES... THAT'S RIGHT
WELL... MY NAME IS MARMADUKE AND I AM STARTING EARLY IN LIFE TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT!
HOW INTERESTING
SO I WISH YOU WOULD GIVE THIS CAMPAIGN LITERATURE TO THE BABY, JUST AS SOON AS HE IS ABLE TO READ
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*All In a Day's Work*

By CARMACK

Saw a little girl waiting in an automobile today and she looked as though she'd appreciate a little attention—
So I went up and wiggled my tail and said "Hello"—
And she seemed to like it, so I wiggled my tail some more and told her about my Boss and how I like to go riding with him—
Then she asked me to sit up and of course I did it and that pleased her a lot—
But finally her mother came back, after which I wiggled a good-by and went on about my business—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Commendable Co-operation

SPONSORS of public ownership of utilities and executives of privately owned companies have agreed in their conference with President Roosevelt to "explore further and in detail" the possibilities of economy in the pooling of electrical transmission lines in the vicinity of the Tennessee Valley generating plants.

This sort of consultation and examination of what is essentially an engineering question is a vast improvement over the hurling of denunciations and legal impediments at each other which was largely the practice of the Administration and the power industry from 1933 up to a few months ago.

Some kind of conversations were called for at this time by the fact that the "stand-off" agreement between TVA and its neighbor, the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, to avoid duplicating facilities will expire on November 3. If the conference is evidence of a more conciliatory attitude on the part of the President it should induce a similarly co-operative response on the part of the companies. That he wishes it so interpreted is indicated by the prominence of the men invited and the publicity given to the invitation.

In this, Mr. Roosevelt is apparently veering to the side of Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the TVA, rather than to the views of David Lilienthal, the member in charge of legal affairs. Doctor Morgan has consistently wished to proceed more conservatively with public power production in a limited area as a frank experiment, in peaceful agreement so far as possible with neighboring power companies and with a computation of power costs on a basis fairly comparable with those of private utilities. This is more to be desired than a fervid crusade for public ownership as a cure-all without regard to some of its demonstrated weaknesses where over-extended.

In fact, what is needed is not a campaign of pyrotechnics on either side, but a quiet exploration to find the proper and more useful fields for either public or private management. It is a departure from the facts to argue either that any kind of public ownership is a work of the communistic devil menacing all free institutions, or that all private enterprise is a machination of the malevolent profit motive eating up the substance of the people. Actually we see public and private services operating side by side all the time, the post office and the railways, public and private schools, the waterworks and the dairy industry, the police force and the stores they protect. The role of common sense is to study their applicability to the particular job in question, evaluate them by fair comparisons and integrate them with each other by reasonable co-operation.

Leftward—With Moderation

THOUGH the Social-Democrats in Sweden won a handsome victory on September 20, increasing their popular vote by more than a quarter of a million in a country of only slightly more than 6,000,000 inhabitants, they have decided to associate with them in the new Government the Agrarians who since last June had temporarily held the executive power. Previously the labor forces had sat in the Cabinet alone, but had enjoyed parliamentary support from the farmers. Now their union is closer than ever and since their combination majorities are considerable, they are likely to continue in office for some time.

In both Norway and Denmark, elections will be held this month and in both countries the labor forces hold executive power, but since they do not have absolute majorities of their own they depend on outside help. In Norway, as in Sweden, they have obtained this from the organized farmers, and if they again fail to win enough seats to govern alone, they may follow the Swedish example. In Finland last summer, as in the recent local elections in Denmark, the Social-Democrats made heavy gains and, in general, in all these democratic northern countries where economic recovery has made the greatest progress the tendency is Leftward.

But it is also noteworthy that in these same countries where social legislation has likewise made the greatest progress, and distribution of the benefits of economic recovery is most widespread, the organized labor forces have become more and more conservative. They ally themselves with the farmers rather than with the more radical elements to the extreme Left. In Sweden, for instance, the Social-Democrats could have obtained a straight "labor" majority by combining with the Left Wing Socialists, to say nothing of the out-and-out Communists. All they needed was four more labor seats.

The new coalition program calls for better housing, higher old-age pensions in expensive localities, higher wages for the often unorganized farm and forestry workers, return to normal occupations of the unemployed, and lower taxes on small incomes. It seems remarkably moderate after a labor victory.

Whether countries are "Right" or "Left," they all seem to be spending armaments money right *and* left.

Al for Alf

AT LAST the destination of "Al" Smith's walk is known. At last he has uttered the fateful words that break the strongest of party ties. He has stopped merely opposing President Roosevelt; he has said bluntly that he believes the "remedy for all the ills we are suffering from is the election of Alfred M. Landon." Yet it appears that Mr. Smith is not so much for the Republican nominee as he is against the nominee of his old party. That seems to be the position of many dissident Democrats.

On the other hand, there appear to be a good many rebellious Republicans who love Mr. Roosevelt for the enemies he has made. Matching Mr. Smith, former Senator Reed and former Governor Ely are men like Senator Couzens, Senator Norris and Senator La Follette. Does this erosion of party lines indicate a permanent realignment, or is it merely the personality of the President that has caused a switching of allegiance which in many cases must be painful? Is it the New Deal that has caused a reshuffle?

Mr. Smith in his speech Thursday night devoted himself more to denying that he is actuated by a personal grudge or by new business associations than he did to explaining where the fundamental political cleavage comes. But he has indicated that his chief objection is to what he considers an abandonment of Jeffersonian doctrine for excursions into a planned economy. And other dissidents, such as the Baltimore Sun and St. Louis Post Dispatch, have made it very clear that they fear regulation will become regimentation. On the other hand, some of the Roosevelt Republicans are convinced that some further steps toward a planned economy are required.

Plainly, these questions are much more than personal or temporary. It seems to us that the American people will come closer to a sound solution of present problems if they recognize that bolters on both sides are reflecting an honest divergence of opinion as to where regulation ends and regimentation begins. Let those who agree that the first thing is to keep the economic system operating fairly and efficiently seek dispassionately to determine what kind and how much government regulation is required.

Seminar in Strikebreaking

"A SHORT course in labor relations as practiced in darkest America" is the way an academic catalogue might have listed the hearings held last week by a special committee of the United States Senate. Information was elicited by the Socratic method of questions by Senator Robert M. La Follette or Elbert D. Thomas and answers by detective agency executives, a gas bomb manufacturer and leaders of strikebreaking gangs. Here is a synopsis of the disclosures:

A 220-pound bruiser who has been a "fink" or strikebreaker for twenty years was shown to have a record of fourteen arrests and five convictions for burglary, attempted extortion, impersonating an officer and other crimes, for which he served time in both Sing Sing and Atlanta.

Two or three agents for the Railway Audit and Inspection Company related how they magnified reports of terrorism to frighten corporation executives into hiring more "gorillas" or strong-arm men. One described how ax handles, live steam and high-tension electric wires were used against strikers in Wisconsin and how a building was dynamited by strikebreakers so as to throw blame on the strikers.

In the New Orleans street-car strike 125 "finks" were hired at $20 a day or more to run the cars, and they took in addition all the fares they collected, according to one of the "nobles" who bossed them. He also told how a bronze company in Pennsylvania paying girl workers 10 cents an hour employed guards for eighteen months in fear of a strike—which eventually did break out.

Another R. A. & I. operative admitted having been employed to spy into the steel unionization drive of the John L. Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization. Another narrated how he was "hooked" into the business of being a "hooker" or procurer of industrial spies.

The general manager of Pinkerton Detective Agency estimated that his firm received $2,000,000 in two and a half years for industrial espionage work.

Letters from salesmen of the Lake Erie Chemical Company, gas manufacturers, voiced a fervent desire for bigger and more violent strikes "—we need the money."

This presentation of the subject passes over the greater body of American industry in which wages and working conditions are determined by peaceful and reasonable negotiations between employer and employees. It omits to show the activities of some unscrupulous labor racketeers who give employers cause for concern.

But the committee's disclosures deserve a place in the American public's memory. When a magnate of some conspicuously hard-boiled industry unctuously announces that 90-odd per cent of his firm's employees have expressed a free and untrammeled preference against being represented by a labor union, or when a puppet chief of police denounces strikers as Reds and dynamiters while professional strikebreakers are extolled as guardians of law and order, an adult citizen may be indulged a surmise that more is in the case than meets the eye.

Prize Money Novel

Book News of the Day

EDWIN O'DONNELL, one of the fortunate recipients of the Houghton Mifflin Fellowship Award, bestowed on writers of promise, used part of his prize money to buy a shack on the Mississippi Delta. Living and working there, accepted by the people as a friend and confidant, he found rich material for a novel. GREEN MARGINS (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50) is the result of his stay there, a robust, salty story of one of the least known but one of the most picturesque communities in the United States.

The Mississippi Delta, that many-fingered arm of marshland stretching a hundred miles south of New Orleans out into the Gulf of Mexico, is almost a foreign land. It is settled largely by Cajins (Acadian refugees from Nova Scotia), Dalmatians, Slavonians, Turks, Frenchmen, Italians. The group has retained through generations many of the old customs and traditions of the various fatherlands, superimposing their inherent poetry and zest on the grueling labor required by the relentless, watersoaked land. In this way, even the digging of oysters or the sowing of rice seed can be made into a lark. They are a people who above all know how to play.

Mr. O'Donnell tells the story of Nicolene Kalavich, who grows up as one of these people, yet apart from them. He shows the indelible mark made on her by various "civilizing" influences with which she comes in contact; influences never strong enough to cause her to break away from the still primitive Delta, but enough to keep her alien there. Of these forces, Grampaw's culture and wisdom are beneficent, but the more artificial characteristics of Loretta Dobravich and the artist, René, contribute only unrest to Sister Kalavich. She becomes educated far above her neighbors, and accepts voluntarily the loneliness which results.

Sister is a vivid character, alternately hard and gentle, a woman of unpredictable moods and distinct individuality. Her eager acceptance of life on the Delta, with all its toil, brutality and vigor, is quite compatible with her character. In spite of her broadened mental horizons, she realizes that continual physical labor in the tangy air of her beloved Delta is a necessary balance-wheel to her life. Grampaw, whittling dolls from driftwood, reading Goethe and Thoreau, is no less a memorable individual. There are others equally well drawn: Unga January, Loretta and Sister's brother, Mocco. But skillful as he is at characterization, Mr. O'Donnell is at his best when describing in minute detail the daily life of the people and their strange district, half land, half sea. Their food, clothing and stilted shacks, their customs and picturesque language, he depicts with sympathetic insight and enthusiasm.

Most valuable of all are his descriptions of the Delta itself, the squirming river, the mysterious bayous, the flat expanses of salty wastes in strange proximity to luxuriant areas of orange groves and vegetable farms. It is a district quivering with an earthly and exotic life, shown here in all its kaleidoscopic nature, colorful and variable as the people whom it nurtures.

M. W. S.

Undisturbed

Third Class—Russian and Foreign

WE CAME back to Russia in a Soviet steamer from London. The passengers were almost all oreign tourists, who had never visited Russia before. They were divided, as in other ships, into first, second and third classes, according to the amount of money they had paid for tickets. But the third-class passengers, although served different food in a different dining room were permitted to use all the public-rooms and decks.

This privilege made an immense impression. The third-class passengers one evening asked the master to tell them about the ship's organization. Their spokesman, an earnest Englishman, introducing the captain, declared: "We third-class passengers are extremely grateful because we have been given the run of the ship. We contrast this privilege with the practice on the ships of capitalist countries. This is to us the first delightful evidence of the 'class-less society' in the Soviet Union, which contrasts so sharply with the class society of my own and other capitalist countries."

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The Soviet captain, very pleasant, and a capable navigator, ignored this introduction in his speech. But he seemed somewhat embarrassed by it, and we who have lived for years in the Soviet Union and traveled in other Soviet ships not ordinarily patronized by foreigners, could imagine what he was thinking. For the "class-less society" which prevailed among the foreign tourists upon this Soviet ship from London, does not exist among Soviet citizens upon Soviet ships which serve them alone.

Only a few weeks before this voyage from London, I had traveled for two days in a steamer from Petrazavodsk, the capital of Karelia, to Leningrad. The passengers in this steamer also were divided into first, second and third classes. But notices were posted, which read: "Third-class passengers must not enter the quarters of second or first-class passengers; second-class passengers must not enter first-class quarters." On the second day of this voyage, a driving rain fell for hours. The third-class passengers huddled on the deck in the rain, since no shelter was provided for them. We sat in comfort in the first-class saloon.

My wife traveled last year in a Soviet steamer from Batum to Sevastopol, stopping at several Black Sea ports en route. The first-class dining room enclosed in glass, faced upon a deck crowded with itinerant workers, third-class passengers going from one port to the next. Eating her dinner in company with a few higher Soviet officials, she experienced discomfort under the gaze of the ragged workers who sat in the rain munching black bread with no apparent resentment toward the comparative grandeur of the first-class passengers within.

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A Russian friend of mine traveled first-class this year in another Soviet steamer on the Black Sea. There were no foreign tourists aboard. Two young ladies whom he knew were traveling second-class. He asked them to come into the first-class saloon to hear a phonograph record. They replied that they were forbidden to enter first-class quarters. He went to the captain, and asked permission for them to join him. The captain said: "If I give permission, then other second-class passengers will want to go, and the first-class passengers will complain that they are overcrowded."

Judging by my own experience, and the wider experience of several of my friends, third-class passengers are given the run of the ship only in those Soviet steamers used largely by foreign tourists. My wife and I traveled last autumn in a Soviet steamer between Baku and Iran (Persia) on the Caspian Sea. Here, too, the passengers were foreigners, and the third-class passengers not only had the run of the ship but ate the same food in the same dining room with second and first-class passengers.

By way of contrast, I recall an incident in the steamer from Karelia. Two third-class passengers slipped into the first-class saloon and the steward asked them if they were traveling first-class. When they replied, "No," he asked them to leave, but they refused. The steward called a burly sailor who merely came to the door and looked at the offenders. They departed hastily without a word.

Soviet authorities claim that they are creating a "class-less society." But foreign tourists who travel in Soviet ships from London should not judge from their experiences that this class-less society has already been attained, except in those Soviet ships patronized by foreigners.

D. B.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Arms for the League"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the editorial, "Arms for the League?" the conclusion is reached that "the willingness to make economic and even territorial adjustments where justice demands them will have to be cultivated quite as assiduously as the readiness to impose restraints or punishments on violators of League law."

There would be no insuperable difficulty in moving the machinery of Article XIX provided the nations first agreed to abide by the League as a whole, and were prepared to support it to the same extent they support their own respective systems of maintaining law and order. When nations are prepared to subjugate the anachronism of sovereign independence to some form or code of international law and order, then injustices will be settled with as little difficulty as they are settled in any well organized social community. To make the settlement of injustices the keystone of the League not only is to put the cart before the horse, but is to advocate the impossible.

STANLEY C. MORGAN

London, Eng.

"A Job for Every Man"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The re-employment of men and money in enterprises that are economically and socially sound apparently summarizes the man-in-the-street's view of the major issue in the American election campaign.

Acceptance of this view may logically be based on the fact that with re-employment are tied up the achievements of a higher standard of living through increased buying power and advancement in cultural and spiritual fields.

The entrance of social security—which includes pensions, unemployment insurance and other benefits—changes many phases of the American economic pattern.

One of these changes is the increasing tendency of business and industry to confine employment to younger men and women. Business of all kinds wants assurances of relief from restrictions and taxes, and protests competition from the Government in fields which have recently been entered upon, but the merit of these protests need not be weighed in this letter.

If private industry fails to afford employment for at least one adult in every family, and continues to place the man over forty-five outside of the occupational field, it seems logical and necessary that the Government, by legislation or constitutional amendment, must be enabled to provide employment temporarily and perhaps permanently.

In other words, every man who is able to work should have the opportunity of employment. If the present economic system cannot provide this modest goal, then it would appear necessary that government and business must afford the opportunity jointly.

Denver, Colo. L. H. C.

Low Intensity—High Courtesy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thoughtful automobile drivers everywhere will approve the decree of Massachusetts' registrar of motor vehicles banning all cars equipped with fifty-candlepower headlight bulbs from the road.

In an open letter to the head of a large automotive concern, the registrar threatened to revoke the registration and take the plates away from any car on the highways of Massachusetts using the prohibited bright lights. News that models shortly to be presented to the public were to have fifty-candlepower bulbs prompted the ultimatum.

Even the present limit of thirty-two candlepower is considered by some to be hazardous to night driving. Those asking a lowered limit claim a twenty-one-candlepower beam will light up a road from a quarter to half a mile, a sufficient light for all driving speeds.

Too faint an illumination would, of course, be as dangerous as some of the glaring offenders. The intensity of one's headlight bulbs, like all phases of automobile operation, represents the degree of courtesy extended to the other fellow. A considerate driver will sit behind lights that show the way clearly, but not dazzlingly.

A. L.

Boston.

Consumers' Co-operatives

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As it is now, most of the dollars I spend go, whether I will or no, to make possible sweated labor, bought legislation, nationalistic propaganda, and our present criminally foolish system of distribution. But under an organization such as the consumers co-operation: an economic system in which people voluntarily associate themselves for the purpose of supplying themselves with their common needs, common sense, equity, savings and genuine economic democracy are all on the same side. Human beings, not money, receive first consideration.

Co-operation is not a complete solution for all of our social ills, nor any guarantee of Utopia. Political and labor action and the work of guiding public opinion will still be needed and high-minded men and women will find their services as welcome as ever. Nevertheless, here for the first time is a chance to stop supporting with our purchases what we condemn with our voices—a chance to show by action that we are sincere in what we say. If readers would like to know more about this movement, they can write to The Co-operative League, 167 West 12th Street, New York City, for information.

Takoma Park, Md. DAVID H. SCULL

The Wide Horizon

Rearmament—the Great Divide

Excerpts from an address before the Dunford House Association in London

By **Prof. William Rappard**

Swiss Member, Mandates Commission, League of Nations

IT IS unnecessary in these times, when almost every day brings from almost every country tidings of new trade restrictions and of increased armaments, to quote any statistics to illustrate the alarming progress of both. When the figures relating to the value of international trade show a reduction of over 60 per cent in the course of the last five years, and when the true and full figures relating to expenditure on national defense so-called, if such figures were available, would doubtless show at least an equivalent increase, the situation may indeed be described as critical. . . .

That adequate military armaments are as necessary for a pacific state, when threatened by the aggressive designs of a warlike neighbor, as for this neighbor himself is an axiomatic proposition to which all but consistent nonresistors will subscribe pending the effective organization of collective security. That economic armaments are hardly less justifiable under the same circumstances is no less generally admitted even by the most liberal economists.

If economic and military armaments are mainly due to the fear of war, and if, as we have seen, they are also the cause of increasing international tension, then we are clearly in the center of the most vicious of circles, in the vortex of a terrifying whirlpool. And so it is. . . .

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Absolute national independence, whether it be conceived as an ideal in itself, as it is by the thoroughgoing nationalists, or whether it be looked upon merely as a condition of security, as it is by all other states today, can be achieved by none. For all the small and even for at least half of the great powers, absolute economic independence is so far from being realizable in the contemporary world that one can but wonder at the universal persistence and abnegation shown in the pursuit of an obviously inaccessible goal. . . .

Economic armaments, if persisted in, can make the states still less interdependent, still less prosperous, and still more antagonistic to each other. But they can contribute neither to the welfare of the individual, nor to the stability of the international community, nor even to the security of the national state. Military armaments, if continuously developed, will absorb an ever increasing part of the productive energies of mankind, will still further exasperate existing international suspicion, jealousy, and fear, and will necessarily lead to a final collapse of our civilization. . . .

Economic and military armaments . . . tend to generate the very wars against whose consequences they are to protect their victims. War breeds nationalism and imposes armaments even on those whom it spares that infection. And nationalism and armaments in their turn breed war. Is there then no escape from this labyrinth of despair?

Let us frankly recognize that for mankind to enjoy peace, it is necessary, although not sufficient, that it should desire peace. If the will to peace were universal, there would still remain some unsolved, but assuredly no insoluble, problems of international adjustment. But if, as is unfortunately apparent today, the will to peace is that of a majority only, then the price of peace is perhaps war, and inevitably political co-operation and armaments. . . .

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The fundamental fact underlying the international situation today is the presence in office, in at least three great powers, of professedly and defiantly nationalistic governments. That that fact is more fundamental than the alleged or real injustices of the peace treaties of 1919 should be obvious, were it only because two of these three governments represent victorious signatory states. That that fact is more fundamental also than any alleged demographic or economic necessities should be no less obvious. It should be obvious, both because similar circumstances in other countries are not urged as justifying similar claims, and because history, as well as common sense, shows that the territorial expansion at the expense of other nations, which these governments demand, is and can be no solution for their demographic and economic problems. . . .

Now as long as these three great powers, to say nothing of their minor imitators, devote their main energies to educational, moral, economic, and military preparations for war and openly profess designs incompatible with the security of their neighbors, is it not self-evident that there can be neither military nor economic disarmament elsewhere in the world?

The problem of international peace thus resolves itself primarily into a problem of national ideas and national conversions. Can and will the nations, who are today worshiping the idols of aggressive nationalism, be led to adopt a more humane and a less exclusive creed? If so, the pacific organization of mankind should not be a task beyond the powers of wise statesmanship. If not, then peace can be maintained only by the closest co-operation between all those states which, while respecting their own as well as their neighbors' statehood, still believe in the legitimate rights of the individual and in the supreme rights of mankind. . . .